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Israeli raid expected as jets overfly Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (R) — Israeli military aircraft broke the sound barrier over Beirut Sunday amid fears that the Jewish state planned reprisals for a Palestinian commando raid in northern Israel.

The appearance of the two planes so soon after Saturday's raid fuelled apprehension that Israel planned to retaliate forcibly for the attack on the town of Maalot, seven kilometers south of the Israel-Lebanon border.

The overflights also occurred a day after the worst battles for three months between Syrian troops dominating a 30,000-man Arab League Deterrent Force (ADF) and right-wing militias in predominantly Christian east Beirut.

Scores of armed militiamen patrolled east Beirut Sunday, some carrying wreaths of flowers to commemorate their dead.

No major clashes were reported in Beirut by mid-afternoon but the eastern suburbs remained tense with sporadic sniper fire. The right-wing Phalangist radio said four people had been wounded Sunday by sniper fire.

Hospital sources put the death toll from Saturday's clashes at 20 with over 70 injured, some seriously. Each side has accused the other of starting the fighting and using heavy weapons.

Rightist leader Camille Chamoun was quoted Sunday as saying: "Our principle is to observe the ceasefire and we shall continue to observe it."

The former president, who heads the "Lebanese Front" of the main rightist parties, was speaking to reporters after a

call on Maronite Patriarch Antonios Khreish, Phalangist radio said.

"At the same time" he added "we want to ensure the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon."

Asked to comment on a statement Saturday by the ADF that the force would not be bound by the ceasefire and would reply to any firing Chamoun said: "We do not want an escalation. Nor do we care for any threat. We do not want the gun to be our medium of dealing with the Syrians."

Another rightist who called on Patriarch Khreish — Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel — urged a Christian-Muslim understanding in Lebanon.

Once such Lebanese was achieved the Lebanese could reach understanding with the Syrians Gemayel said.

In Damascus an official Syrian commentary called for "an early and decisive end to the crimes and treacherous practices by the militias of the Phalangists and National Liberal Party in Lebanon and a final confrontation of the Israeli aggressive presence in south Lebanon."

The commentary, broadcast by the state-controlled Damascus radio, said Israel and the rightists were conspiring to prevent a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

"It was no coincidence that these gangs would have resorted to provocation and firing at civilians at the time when Dr. Salim Hoss, the Lebanese premier, was holding talks with Syrian officials in Damascus," it added.

Meanwhile, Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad arrived here for a 38-hour visit to discuss Lebanon's reconstruction needs, estimated at over seven billion dollars.

Riad told reporters that the Arab League had asked some organizations to work out a report on Lebanon's requirements.

life so that we can work together in brotherhood for a better Tunisia."

Achour and another union leader were jailed for 10 years last October for endangering state security, and the other unionists received shorter sentences for inciting riots during the general strike.

The 80 passengers and crew aboard the Tunis-Air Boeing 727 were freed unharmed at Tripoli airport Saturday.

The three hijackers surrendered to Libyan authorities, and asked for political asylum in Libya.

The Tunisian government immediately began extradition proceedings.

Among the passengers were 24 West German tourists on their way to the Tunisian holiday island of Djerba.

Masmoudi denounces Tunisian hijacking

TUNIS, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — Former Tunisian Foreign Minister Muhammad Masmoudi has denounced the hijacking on Friday of a Tunisian airliner by three men who called for his release from house arrest in Tunis.

But Masmoudi, said in a letter to Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira Saturday that the other prominent Tunisian whose release from jail the hijackers demanded — union leader Habib Achour — should be freed.

The former foreign minister, dismissed after the breakdown of a 1974 project for a Tunisian-Libyan union, called the hijacking "an act of piracy."

He added that Achour and 15 other Tunisian union leaders jailed following a one-day general strike a year ago "should be returned to active

work so that we can work together in brotherhood for a better Tunisia."

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Fahd, Arafat view Arab developments



Yasser Arafat



Crown Prince Fahd

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — Crown Prince Fahd Sunday received chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

It added that Prince Fahd and Arafat reviewed "a number of Arab and Islamic issues and the Palestinian issue."

The meeting was attended by Dr. Rashad Pharaon, special adviser to King Khalid.

Arafat who arrived here from Damascus Sunday left soon after the meeting. His destination was not disclosed.

Israelis doubtful of U.S. peace bid

TEL EVIV, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — The Israeli cabinet Sunday discussed the new peace mission launched by Washington but ministers appeared to hold little hope of an early resumption of full-scale negotiations with Egypt.

Official sources said the ministers expected the new mission, which arrives in Israel Tuesday headed by U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton, would confine itself to exploratory matters rather than present any dramatic new formula for resolving the Egyptian-Israeli deadlock.

A government spokesman said Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan gave the cabinet a review of the low-key negotiations that have gone on through diplomatic channels between Israel and Egypt since peace treaty talks broke down in mid-December.

The spokesman told reporters: "We will wait and see what Mr. Atherton has to say and we expect that the negotiations will be resumed in due time."

The government secretary,

Arye Naor, told reporters after Sunday's cabinet session that the government welcomed the Atherton mission though it hoped for direct Israeli-Egyptian contacts at ministerial level.

"Nobody has any illusions that at this (Atherton) level or stage all the problems will be solved," Naor added.

In Cairo, meanwhile, a high government official Sunday said Egypt wants a clear formulation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty that does not "give way for more than one interpretation," but if the forthcoming U.S. effort to resume the talks fails, a top-level meeting may be an alternative.

Referring to Egyptian demands in a 16-page letter relayed to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last week, Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali told the newspaper "Al Siyasi": "We have to reach an agreement on the disputed issues with a clear formulation that does not give way for more than one interpretation."

Iraq, Syria merger reported imminent

DAMASCUS, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — Syria and Iraq are planning to merge into a single state under one leader, Arab diplomatic sources reported Sunday.

A union of the two countries, once bitter foes, would alter the balance of power in the Middle East.

The sources said the merger had been agreed in principle and that details would be worked out in talks between Syrian President Hafez Assad and Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Bakr in Damascus next week.

Between them Syria and Iraq can muster an estimated 415,000 men, 750 warplanes and 4,400 tanks.

One source said: "A great deal of administrative problems have still to be tackled, but both sides appear determined to go ahead with what amounts to redrawing the political and military map of the Middle East."

"Unity would be total, with one people under one flag directed from one capital."

"It is no longer a question of setting up a joint military command—they are now talking about a single army to fight for Arab rights."

A senior Syrian official was quoted by the Lebanese weekly magazine "Monday Morning" as saying that a charter for total unity would be signed by the Syrian and Iraqi leaders in Damascus on Jan. 25-26.

"Unity between Iraq and Syria will be total...turning the

two countries into one state with one name, one flag, one national anthem and one president who will be alternately Syrian and Iraqi," the official was quoted as saying.

Iraq and Syria, led by rival factions of the Baath Party, agreed last October to end 10 years of hostility and underground war between them.

They signed a charter providing for joint action in the political, military, economic and cultural fields.

While many observers of Arab affairs have remained sceptical about the durability of Syria-Iraq friendship, others argue that close cooperation is needed to strengthen the hand of those Arab states opposed to the Camp David accords on an Egypt-Israel settlement.

This argument suggests that Syria needs the alliance with Iraq to maintain a strategic balance with Israel following Egypt's decision to seek peace with the Jewish state.

Earlier Sunday reports from Damascus said Syria, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) moved towards closer cooperation on the eve of a top-level Palestinian conference expected to call for increased guerrilla warfare against Israel.

The state-run Damascus radio said the three sides were holding private talks at the Syrian Foreign Ministry on coordinating their opposition to Egyptian-Israeli peace moves.

The delegations were led by Syrian Foreign Minister Ab-

dul Halim Khaddam, Iraqi ruling council member Tareq Aziz and the PLO political chief, Farouk Khaddoumi.

No details of the discussions were released, but official sources said they would have an important bearing on the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) due to open Monday.

The PNC, a parliament-in-exile with almost 300 members, will concentrate on closing Palestinian ranks to counter the Camp David accords and strive towards the goal of an independent Palestinian state on their homeland.

Palestinian officials said there was general agreement to increase commando raids, but there were deep differences on the broader political issues raised by the Camp David accords.

A draft program prepared for the conference expresses the Palestinians' "firm determination to continue and escalate the armed struggle...especially inside the occupied land."

A key issue likely to provoke intense debate is a recent rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan, which have been at odds since King Hussein drove the commandos out of his country in a bloody crackdown eight years ago.

Essence of the discord is whether the Palestinians should be allowed to recruit fighters in Jordan and launch raids across its long border with Israeli-occupied territory.

Iran parliament opens debate on Dr. Bakhtiar's government



SOLDIERS BE BROTHERS: A demonstrator and a soldier hold each other's shoulders as demonstrators march through a Tehran downtown street Sunday. The demonstrators tried to fraternize with the soldiers chanting the slogan: Soldiers be brothers. (Wirephoto)

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — The lower house of parliament opened debate Sunday on Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar's government while in the streets of the capital, thousands marched to demand the ouster of the Shah and creation of an Islamic republic.

Parliamentary sources had forecast a vote of confidence later in the day, but as the debate dragged on, it appeared the balloting would not be taken until Tuesday.

As Iran waited Sunday to hear when the embattled Shah would leave, his own troops signalled the change in the political climate by waving pictures of his most outspoken critic and sticking red carnations in their machine guns.

The almost festive street scenes, unimaginable even a few days ago, recalled Lisbon after the 1975 Portuguese revolution.

Tens of thousands of people took to the streets, singing, marching, or just milling around discussing the political situation unhindered by friendly, laughing troops.

Some soldiers accepted co-

lored portraits of the exiled religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the figurehead of opposition to the monarch, from the crowds and brandished them in the air.

But both troops and civilians seemed to be responding to efforts by Bakhtiar to restore calm.

The 59-year-old Shah, the focus of mounting political protests for the past year, is under heavy pressure from the vast majority of his people, from his old ally the United States,

and from Bakhtiar to leave the country at least temporarily.

But he has made clear he will not do so until after parliament gives the new premier, named last week, a vote of confidence.

In another development, sources at the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said Saturday that Iran's oil production is reviving to a point where it may be sufficient in a week or 10 days to cover domestic needs.

Strikes threaten two million British workers with lay-offs

LONDON, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — About two million British workers are expected to be laid off by next weekend as industry suffers from a pay strike by more than 100,000 road haulage drivers.

Half a million workers are already idle and the car industry is expected to start running down plants this week as stocks of materials run low.

British Leyland has started laying men off at some of its 60 vehicle plants. Dunlop said it was shutting its four tire factories.

No trains will run on Tuesday and Thursday because of locomotive drivers' strikes, contributing to the gathering industrial unrest facing Prime Minister James Callaghan.

His Labor government faces a crisis at a time when a general election might be only a few months away. The cabinet was meeting to deliberate on the growing chaos Monday.

But leader of the House of Commons Michael Foot, a member of the Callaghan cabinet, indicated Sunday the government would be reluctant to introduce a state of emergency and use troops, as the opposition Conservatives are demanding.

"It is no use having a state of emergency or the use of troops if they are going to be ineffective," he said on television.

Callaghan spent Sunday at his London residence, Number 10 Downing Street, instead of as usual on his farm in Sussex — an indication of the

depth of the crisis.

Chairman of the Exchequer Denis Healey estimated that up to two million workers could be laid off by the weekend.

But Transport and General Workers' Union secretary Moss Evans said some road haulage firms were ready to pay the 22 per cent rise the drivers are demanding, giving Britons a glimmer of hope that a solution might be found.

Callaghan and his ministers fear a pay rise explosion that could inflict another period of high inflation on the vulnerable British economy.

Recent pay rises, starting with Ford car workers late last year, have been around 15 per cent — three times the government's hoped-for figure of five per cent.

But the lorry drivers have rejected even this, and are demanding a 65 sterling (\$150) basic wage for a 35-hour week in place of the current 55 sterling (\$106) for 40 hours.

Looming up is the prospect of widespread strikes by 1.5 million workers in the public service sector, who include ambulance drivers, hospital staff and sewage workers.

Partly because the lorry drivers' union has agreed not to interfere with transport not involved in the strike, food and farm animal supplies are getting through in most places.

"The public is behaving extremely well and with common sense," said Agriculture Minister John Silkin, complimenting housewives on their restraint in food buying.

Somali rebels blow up three Ethiopian bridges

MOGADISHU, Jan. 14 (R) — Somali guerrillas fighting for independence of the Ogaden region from Ethiopia said they blew up three bridges last week along the railway linking Addis Ababa to Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden.

The Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) said in its newsletter Danab a WSLF unit destroyed a bridge at the village of Dawanle between Dire Dawa and Aysba.

Two other bridges were blown up earlier in the week. The WSLF said many Ethiopian troops guarding the bridges were killed. It gave no

Somali casualties.

Ethnic Somalis make up the majority of the population in the semi-desert Ogaden region of southeastern Ethiopia.

A military campaign to take over the whole of the Ogaden, backed by regular troops from neighboring Somalia, ended last March when Soviet-backed Ethiopian forces spearheaded by Cubans re-occupied all captured towns in the region.

Since then Somali guerrillas have continued hit-and-run attacks against Ethiopian positions. This was the first reported attack on the railway for several months.



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Prince Sultan approves Saudia positions

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — Defense and Aviation Minister and Saudia Chairman Prince Sultan has approved four General new appointments in the airline's marketing division, Saudia announced Sunday.

The new appointments are: Hisham Al-Bassam as vice-president; Hisham Shobokshi as assistant vice-president responsible for all offices except Riyadh; Ibrahim Al-Daghairi, assistant vice-president for Riyadh and Eid Al-Kelabi, general manager for Riyadh.

Humaid in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 14 (R) — General Othman al-Humaid, chief of staff of the Saudi armed forces, arrived here Sunday for a four-day visit. He will see displays of military equipment including Westland helicopters, artillery and Rapier ground-to-air missiles.

By Staff Reporters
JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — Saudi Arabia exceeds all free economies in the scale of government assistance to the private sector and population, the Ministry of Finance and National Economy claims Sunday in a report published in "Al-Riyadh".

In the three years up to the beginning of the 1978/1979 financial year in June, the government through the ministry and specialized credit agencies gave out over SR100 billion in aid to industry, agriculture and the general population.

The bulk of the lending was accounted for by two government agencies, the Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF), with 57.5 per cent of the three-year total and the Real Estate Development Fund (REFD) with 27 per cent.

Factories
From the beginning of the 1974/1975 financial year until last June, the Industrial Development Fund lent Saudi in-



FARM The Agricultural Credit Bank provides loans for the purchase of farm equipment — like the irrigation pipes on this arable land in the south-west.

dustrialists SR56 billion for establishing factories and SR20 billion for electricity generating projects. The fund also recorded the largest increase in disbursements — from SR 8

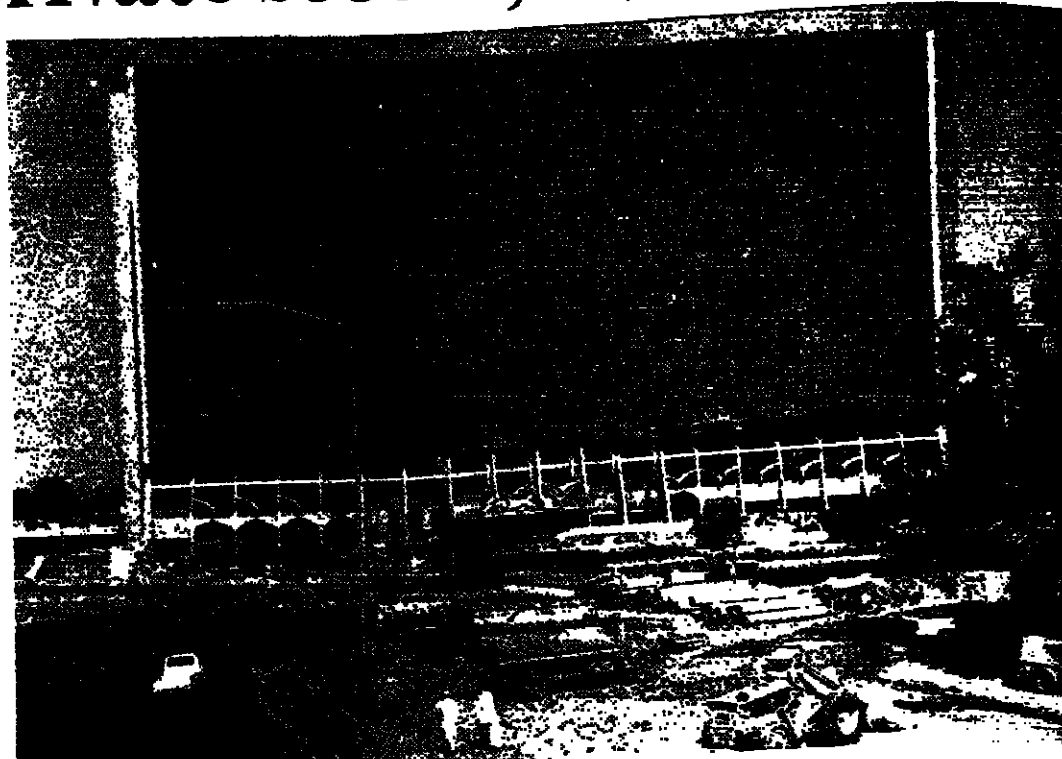
billion, chiefly for electricity programs, three years ago to SR 153 billion last year. The Real Estate Development Fund, formed in late 1975 to help the private sector overcome the housing crisis, has so far lent SR20 billion — a remarkable amount considering that the fund closed for nine months in 1977/1978 because of concern of the effects of the cheap loans on rural inflation. By the end of 1978, over 100,000 private Saudis had received loans to cover up to 70 per cent of new houses for

themselves while 1,000 entrepreneurs were granted loans for up to 50 per cent of investment housing. Loans are repayable over 25 years and no interest is charged.

Subsidies
According to the report, the next largest form of assistance was consumer subsidies direct from the Finance Ministry on such foodstuffs as rice, sugar, flour, dairy products, meat and cooking oil. These totaled SR3.2 billion in the three financial years.

For agriculture, the government's Agricultural Credit Bank granted loans totalling SR1.5 billion to help farmers buy machinery, pumps, pipes, fertilizers and tractors. In addition, the ministry disburses direct subsidies for producers of wheat, rice, corn, barley and dates (SR250 per ton); rice (SR300 per ton) and livestock (SR20 per head of sheep) and SR60 per head of camel). In indirect agricultural aid, the state pays half the costs of imported fertilizers, half the cost of imported engines and pumps, 30 per cent of poultry and dairy farm machinery and all air freight costs of cattle to improve local strains.

Droughts
For livestock farmers suffering from drought conditions, the state will also sell fodder at purely nominal rates in ad-



HOTEL: The Ministry of Finance handed out a loan of SR50 million out of total construction costs of SR245 million for Jeddah's Meridian Hotel—seen here under construction.

daption to the cash subsidy. The state also gave out loans of SR 40 million to improve conditions for fishermen and stem the drain of manpower from the sea.

In addition, agricultural projects too large for the Agricultural Credit Bank received loans of SR300 million (including a single loan of SR95 million) from a special contractors fund at the Finance Ministry.

In the three-year period, this fund provided start-up and cover for contractors of SR200 million and loans for automatic bakeries of SR70 million.

Hotels
The Finance Ministry also disbursed SR2.15 billion for the construction of hotels and SR150 million for hospitals. Thirteen out of 80 planned hotels of 18,000 rooms have been completed and 1,300 hospital beds added with ministry assistance.

For the private citizen, the Saudi Credit Bank lent out SR380 million for house furnishing, medical care, learning crafts and — the bulk of the loans — marriage.



HOSPITAL: The state provided Dr. Sulaiman Al-Falsh with SR12 million of the SR60 million cost of building and furnishing this hospital on Palestine Road, Jeddah.

Baghdad ministers parley to view Arab sports fund

BAGHDAD, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Arab youth and sports ministers open a three-day meet-

ing here Monday to discuss the creation of a fund for sports and youth activities in the Arab world, Prince Faisal bin Fahd, director general of the Kingdom's Youth Welfare Presidency said here Sunday.

All Arab countries will contribute to the fund according to their means, Prince Faisal said.

The conference will also discuss instituting a regular Arab ministers conference with its own secretariat and technical and executive committees, Prince Faisal said.

In Riyadh, Deputy Education Minister Prince Khalid bin Fahd bin Khalid Sunday opened the two-day meetings of the Supreme Council for Higher Education in Arab Gulf Countries. The new council is a consultative body of the Gulf Education Bureau, of which Prince Khalid is director general.

Delegates from Iraq, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman, as well as representatives of the bureau are attending the meeting whose resolutions will be presented to the annual conference of Gulf Education ministers.

Saudi Deputy Higher Education Minister Dr. Mahmud Al-Safar was elected chairman of the supreme council and Dr. Abdul Ilah Al-Khashab vice-chancellor of the University of Basrah in Iraq, as council moderator.

Safar said after the opening session that the participants were briefed on a working paper submitted to the council's executive body during its fifth regular session.

Where there's a will there's often a wedding

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — The groom was reluctant. But there was a large crowd gathered to watch his brother get married. And in any case, his father wanted to see him safely wed. So, according to a report in "Al-Bilad" Sunday, a father's insistence got a reluctant young man married to a woman he never seen.

The newspaper said the father of the family had invited a large crowd of friends to watch one of his sons take his wedding vows in front of

a Imam. That wedding went off without a hitch, the newspaper reported, but then the father came up with a bright idea: why not use the ceremony to get the shy son married off as well?

So the young man, who was not named in the report, ended up with a bride. The newspaper said he was so embarrassed at being publicly singled out by his father he signed the wedding papers without a squeak of protest.

Censorship code to protect values

RIYADH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — A new code for censorship of the press, television and radio was discussed here Sunday evening by the Higher Council for Information, Deputy Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja said after the meeting. The council convened under Sheikh Muhammad bin Jubair, the head of the Grievances Board. Dr. Khoja said the new code aims to improve the media standards while protecting Islamic values.

Bahrain minister due here today

RIYADH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Bahraini Minister of Industry and Development Yusuf Ahmad Shirawi is expected to arrive here Monday at the invitation of Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosabi.

Shirawi will hold talks with Dr. Al-Gosabi on industrial coordination between the two countries.

Local briefs

● JEDDAH (SPA) — A Netherlands vessel will moor off Jeddah from Jan. 23 to 25 to show a "floating exhibition" of Dutch products as part of a tour of seven Mediterranean ports which begins on Jan. 19. The vessel will be in Dammam on Feb. 6 and 7.

● RIYADH (SPA) — Deputy Mayor of Riyadh for Technical Affairs, Masad Al-Anqari gave a luncheon Sunday in honor of a visiting delegation of West German urban planners. Official of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Municipality of Riyadh attended the luncheon. Earlier, the German delegation visited the capital's municipal office, where it was briefed on municipal projects. The delegation also inspected technical departments of the municipality.

● RIYADH (SPA) — Dr. Mahmoud Othman, professor of faith and modern thought at the College of Women's Education here, will deliver a lecture on "Islam and contemporary heresies" next Tuesday at the College of Sharia, Riyadh University.

● JEDDAH — Two men were killed and three injured when a pick-up truck veered across the central reservation on Mecca Road here and hit a taxi head-on Saturday, "Al-Bilad" reports. The taxi's driver is in serious condition. Traffic officers told the newspaper that the pick-up driver was chiefly to blame, since he must have been driving extremely fast.

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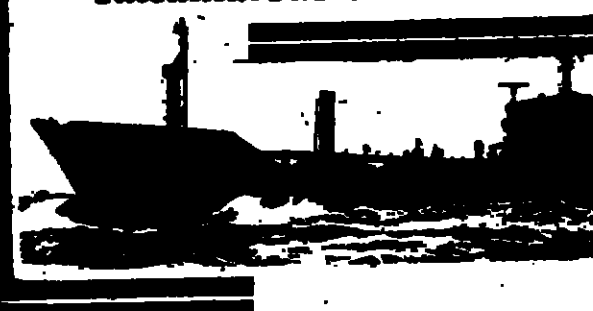
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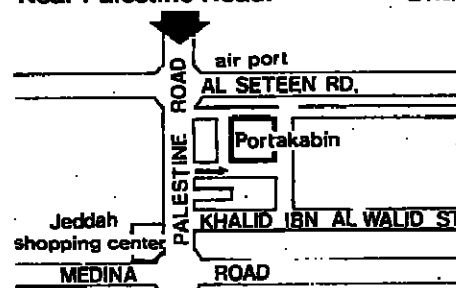


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جوليا

Turk defense chief quits claiming lack of success

ANKARA, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — Turkish Defense Minister Hasan Esat Isik resigned Sunday and was immediately replaced by a senator from the ruling Republican People's Party, (RPP) the state-run television reported.

The broadcast said the resignation of the 63-year-old former diplomat who once served as Turkey's ambassador to Moscow and Paris was officially announced by the office of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

It did not give any reason for Isik's resignation. Isik told a local news agency, that he felt he was not successful at the job.

Named to succeed Isik was Neset Akmandor, a 58-year-old senator from the Bursa District south of Istanbul. An engineer and expert on water and irrigation projects, Akmandor briefly served as energy minister under Premier Ecevit in 1977.

Another RPP senator was appointed as the new minister of interior.

He appealed to all to assist him in his job which he said he takes over "at a very difficult time."

Premier Ecevit Saturday night appointed Senator Hasan Fehmi Gunes from the RPP to replace Irfan Ozyadli who had resigned Jan. 2.

Gunes, 45, RPP senator from northwestern province of Sakarya, took up his duties Saturday night from Acting Interior Minister and Deputy Premier Orhan Eyyuboglu.

Gunes is a lawyer by profession and was serving as his party's deputy Senate group spokesman.

Begin enrages NRP with cabinet choices

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, despite sharp opposition from a key coalition party, Saturday filled two vacant cabinet posts with members of Likud factions.

The changes were bitterly opposed by the National Religious Party (NRP) — second largest partner in the coalition — which demanded a fourth cabinet portfolio. At one point, its three ministers threatened to leave the government but later changed their minds.

In Saturday's changes, Housing Minister Gideon Peat, a member of the Likud-Liberal faction, will fill the Commerce and Industry post left vacant last Sept. 28 by the resignation of Yigal Hironowitz in protest against parliamentary approval of the Camp David peace accords with Egypt.

Immigration Minister David Levy, a member of Begin's Likud-Herud faction, will add the housing post to his duties. Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i (Likud-Liberal) will head the Communications Ministry and Minister-Without-Portfolio Haim Landau will become Transportation Minister.

The Communications and Transportation portfolios were

vacated by Meir Amit, who resigned last Sept. 13 following the break-up of the moderate Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) Party over sharp policy differences. The party had 15 seats in the 120-seat Knesset.

The NRP ministers were the only ones to vote against Begin's cabinet changes at Saturday's meeting, but they said later they would not quit the government. The 12 other ministers supported it.

The prime minister will present the cabinet shifts to the Knesset for approval Sunday. They are expected to be passed without difficulty.

Shah's donation

Pahlavi assets worth \$233.9M

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (AP) — The value of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi's personal bequest to a crown-sponsored Pahlavi Foundation was revised upward Sunday to an estimated \$233.95 million.

Siavosh Danesh, official spokesman for the foundation, said the largest domestic holding the Shah transferred to the foundation was the Aft-Saz

Construction Company with assets of about \$181.9 million. Other items in the bequest included Iranian real estate valued at millions of dollars, a block of offices in Tehran worth \$14.3 million and moveable property, including limousines, worth some \$150,000. Although the Shah still controls the foundation, he has pledged to turn it over to a government agency, eventually but no date has been given.

The transfer of the Shah's domestic property to the foundation was seen as a bid to remove the taint of corruption from the crown and as a step preparatory to the Shah's departure on an extended leave of absence abroad. There was speculation that the Shah might not be able to return because of continuing political opposition. The assets of the Pahlavi Foundation would probably be nationalized if the Shah does leave permanently.

Announcing the property transfer, Iran's state radio said it was valued at several hundred million dollars, but a foundation manager said the

Tito plans first visit to Kuwait



President Tito

KUWAIT, Jan. 14 (R) — Yugoslav President Tito is to pay a four-day state visit to Kuwait Feb. 1, it was officially announced here Sunday.

Kuwait Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul-Aziz Hussein said President Tito would hold talks with the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah and His Apparent and Premier Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah. The visit will be Tito's first to the Gulf.



Afghanistan rebellion said spreading north

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Jan. 14 (R) — Dissidents seeking to topple the pro-Communist regime in Afghanistan said Sunday fighting had spread to a northern province bordering the Soviet Union.

But Afghan diplomats in Pakistan denied reports of fighting and said the situation was under control.

Government opponents living in exile here said they had reports that fighting had erupted for the first time in Badakhshan, Afghanistan's northernmost province in the 21,000-foot peaks of the Pamir ranges.

They said anti-government tribesmen and guerrillas briefly occupied the administrative and military center of Bazar before severe bombard-

ment and counter-attacks by paratroops forced them to withdraw.

According to their reports, for which there was no independent confirmation, 54 men, women and children were killed during the withdrawal.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

The reports said a MIG pilot of the Afghan air force and a helicopter pilot refused to attack the dissidents and were jailed.

Four Soviet soldiers and a tribesman were reported killed when a cavalry unit tried to prevent migrating Afghan nomads from grazing their sheep.

To help sagging economy

Israel plans Galilee 'science village'

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14 (R) — Israel is planning to build a "Science-village" in Galilee, a new town dedicated to producing high technology equipment that will help lift the nation out of its economic disorder.

Announcing the plans last week Professor Arish Lavi said Israel hoped to triple its exports of science products in the next three years.

These products range over pharmaceuticals, electronics and precision engineering. They include items related to palm oil and optical fibers as well as machinery for finger-

printing detection of breast cancer and the diagnosis of flat feet.

Professor Lavi, chief scientist of the Trade and Industry Ministry, said Israel exported half a billion dollars worth of highly specialized civilian pro-

ducts last year, an increase of 25 per cent on 1977.

"And there is no reason why with adequate planning and financing these same science-based industries cannot triple their exports in 1982," Professor Lavi said.

13 killed as boat capsizes in Nile

KHARTOUM, Jan. 14 (R) — Thirteen persons drowned when a boat carrying a funeral party across the River Nile capsized Saturday, the Sudan News Agency SUNA reported. Another 26 members of the party managed to swim to shore.

Malaysia premier to meet Desai, Zia

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 14 (AP) — Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Onn will begin a week-long visit to India and Pakistan on Jan. 22 at the invitation of the two governments, the foreign ministry said Sunday.

Carter says he can't control Billy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — President Carter has conceded that he has no control over his ebullient, controversial brother with whom he has "very strong differences of opinion on many issues." "Any attempt that I might make to control Billy's words or actions would not be successful at all," the president said in an interview with NBC News Saturday.

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Iranian foreign minister urges Palestinian cause

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ahmed Mir-Fendereski said Saturday the Middle East will see

no peace without a solution to the Palestine problem.

He told the official radio that the government of Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar was closer to the Arabs on the Middle East issue.

"We shall cooperate with them and support the Palestinian struggle for two reasons: firstly, because they speak justly, and secondly, until the Palestine problem is solved, the Middle East, and especially the Arab countries, will not see peace," Mir-Fendereski said.

Britain gives Iran bill for embassy damage

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (R) — Britain has sought 250,000 sterling (\$500,000) in compensation from Iran for damage to its embassy here when it was set on fire by demonstrators on Nov. 5, an embassy spokesman said Sunday.

He said Iran had agreed in principle to pay compensation for the damage, but the amount had not yet been agreed and "the bill was only recently put in."

The Shah, in a message to Queen Elizabeth soon after the fire, apologized for the damage and promised that compensation would be paid.

Bhutto's cousin, colleague freed from house arrest

KARACHI, Jan. 14 (R) — A Pakistan court Sunday ordered the release of two former ministers detained under martial law regulations 16 months ago.

They are former Law Minister Hafeez Pirzada and Communications Minister Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, a cousin of ex-Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is himself in jail awaiting a ruling on his appeal against a death sentence.

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Two suitcases in jungle, survivors say

Jonestown fortune said still hidden

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Two survivors of the Jonestown massacre told the "Chicago Tribune" that two suitcases stuffed with a fortune in American money and gold wafers may still be hidden in the Guyana jungle.

The newspaper said in a copyrighted story in its Sunday editions that the previously unreported suitcases are believed to contain \$600,000, bringing to \$1.6 million the amount the survivors tried to remove from Jonestown.

Survivors had said previously

ly that only one suitcase full of money and jewelry was removed from the camp.

The survivors led authorities to about \$701,000 and the Guyanese government has reported finding another \$300,000.

The survivors, Timothy and

Michael Carter, also revealed that a will, supposedly signed by an elderly woman who died at Jonestown leaving \$7.3 million in cult funds to the Soviet Union, was falsified.

Both aides of People's Temple cult leader Jim Jones, the Carter brothers talked of the night in which more than 900 persons died, including their sister and their wives and children.

The Carter brothers said they and Michael Prokes were entrusted on the night of the suicide killings with removing an estimated \$1.6 million in cash and at least three stacks of one-ounce gold wafers in three suitcases, instead of the suitcase they previously told of.

Timothy Carter also told the "Tribune" he made the final typed draft of a "will" signed by Annie McGowan, 70, that was reproduced at a Guyanese coronor's inquest. Handwriting experts authenticated her signature, the "Tribune" said.

Carter said Mrs. McGowan signed only blank pieces of paper and that he was assigned to type the "will" above her signature. Carter said he was not sure if she knew why her signature was being used.

After typing the will, the Carter brothers and Prokes were given instructions by temple treasurer Maria Katsaris to deliver the documents and suitcases of money to the Soviet consul in Georgetown.



SURVIVORS: Tim Carter (left) and his brother Mike in Georgetown after the People's Temple massacre. Sunday the "Chicago Tribune" quoted them as saying that suitcases containing about \$600,000 that they had been ordered to flee with were still in the Guyanese jungle.

Somoza pleads, threatens for peace

MANAGUA, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Anastasio Somoza has asked his political enemies to help find a true peace in Nicaragua, or "they are going to have to bite the dust."

Somoza, speaking at the opening of a government building here, said it was time to forget the violent past and construct a new country, and his Nationalist Liberal Party is interested in the welfare of all Nicaraguans.

"We are disposed to forget the crimes of the past, and what we ask of our adversaries is to find a real and lasting peace, because otherwise, they will have to bite the dust," he said, but did not elaborate.

Somoza's authoritarian government has been troubled for the past year by uprisings.

Somoza and his party are studying a proposal made Friday by a panel of mediators from the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. It calls for an internationally supervised referendum to determine if Somoza should remain in power.

Damage reported to children if mothers given pain-killers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 —The children of women given pain-killing drugs during labor and delivery are slower to sit up, stand and walk than babies whose mothers received no drugs, a United States government report shows.

And the study shows that the effects of inhalant anesthetics, such as ether, may cause permanent, if slight, brain damage to children of women who are administered those general anesthetics during childbirth.

Results of the study, done by Drs. Sarah Broman and Yvonne Brackbill for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Strokes (NINCDS), will be made public Monday.

The doctors said the im-

portance of their study for the future is the "... misconception that the number of drugs delivered during labor and delivery is decreasing, when in point of fact it is increasing as are the number of drugs taken prenatally."

The study showed, however, that the effects of some of the local anesthetics — as opposed to the general anesthetic inhalants — diminish and even disappear with time.

"But in others, principally inhalant anesthetics, the associations persisted through the first year," the doctors concluded.

Their report is one of many written from data gathered during a six-year NINCDS collaborative perinatal project. That project covered the years 1959-1965 and involved the

study of 3,528 full-term babies born to healthy mothers with no-risk pregnancies.

Of the 3,528 women studied for the research, most received some form of drugs with 669 or 19 per cent taking an inhaled general anesthetic, 2,239 taking only local pain-killers and the rest receiving both.

From the data of the collaborative project and continuing research, the doctors concluded in a summary of the report that:

"Overall, there were highly significant associations between the infant's development through the first year and medication during labor and delivery ... the relationships between anesthetics and motor development (such as sitting up) were particularly noticeable."

After chaos of Cultural Revolution

Chinese campuses begin long march back to normal

PEKING, Jan. 14 (AP) —The sad state of Chinese universities explains why the country must ask for foreign technical help and thousands of students must go abroad for their education.

The chaos of Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution brought about a closure of the entire educational system from 1966 to 1970. China is only now recovering from that trauma. The universities were the hardest hit. Hotbeds of political activity, it took them longer than the secondary schools to recover from the fever of rebellion.

An example is Peking University, the brightest jewel in the Chinese educational crown. From a peak enrollment of 10,500 in 1965 it dropped to zero in the cultural purge years, climbed painfully back to 2,000 in 1971, and by 1975 had slightly more than 6,000.

Now it has a faculty of 2,700 8,000 undergraduates and 460 postgraduates.

Its objective is to have 10,000 students by 1980 and 20,000 by 1985, the end of the first phase of the 22-year national program to modernize indus-



Mao Tse-tung

try, agriculture, defense and science-technology.

Postgraduate study in all universities resumed in 1978, twelve years after it was interrupted by the Cultural Revolution and its turbulent aftermath. Last year, 10,500 enrolled throughout China, almost as many as the total from 1949 to 1965. Most of those new students are scientific research workers, teachers and doctors, areas in which China is in pitifully short supply.

Although most universities

started a meager comeback in 1971, they were hampered by an educational program which slighted research, emphasized work-and-study and doled out large dosages of Communist indoctrination. Under a scheme sponsored by the late Mao Tse-tung, now being phased out, many graduates found themselves wasting their skills doing menial work in the countryside.

To make up the deficit in engineering training, the government recently approved a plan to establish 153 new advanced learning institutes and to reopen 16 that have been idle for years. Forty-six will specialize in machine-building, coal, metallurgy, communication, construction, chemistry, light industry and textiles while 13 will emphasize agriculture, forestry, veterinary medicine and meteorology, all vital to the modernization program. Seventy-seven new teaching colleges will be opened for middle schools.

Of the 460 universities of China, Peking University, known as "Peita," is the most famous. Not only has it turned out since its inauguration

in 1898 more brilliant graduates than any other but it has been the cradle of the Chinese revolution. It nurtured the May 4, 1919, movement which marked a renaissance in Chinese culture and opposition to foreign domination.

During the Cultural Revolution, Peita was the headquarters of the warring factions. Now the ferment seems to have cooled. Walls which once had a few years ago blossomed with big character posters denouncing one political faction or the other are innocent of paper or ink.

"There is a difference now," says Prof. Pi Meng-hsiung, director of the President's office. "The radicals organized students to put up their own posters then. If the students have complaints, there are other channels. Many of them go to 'Democracy Wall' in downtown Peking to put up freedom posters."

Nonetheless there is an atmosphere to the campus, once a meadow of radicalism. A quick tour revealed nothing more frenetic than students ice skating on the frozen pond.

The radicals, after having undergone a period "May 7 Schools" are now back in their classes studying and teaching. None of them, says Pi, has lost party membership. Even the notorious Writing Group of 39, which not only put up posters but wrote articles for Mao's widow, the radical leader Chiang Ching, are back on campus.

After grid breakdown

Power cut blacks out Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14 (AP)—A technical fault in a power line in snowy northern Sweden caused a blackout of about 30 minutes late Saturday affecting most of northern Sweden and portions of the Stockholm area and southern Sweden, the State Power Board reported.

The break blacked out a major part of Sweden for varying times. Most of the vast

northern provinces, comprising more than one-third of the country, were still blacked out an hour after the failure.

Southern Stockholm suburbs, as well as parts of the two other majority city areas of Goteborg on the west coast and Malmö in the south, were affected for about half an hour, the authority said. Most central and eastern parts of the country were unaffected.

The cause of the failure, described as one of the most widespread in Sweden, was believed to be a breakdown of a major power line along the Lule River in northernmost Sweden. The fault caused a successive overload of other power lines on the same Lule grid feeding large parts of the country, the Power Board said.

In suburban Stockholm, Goteborg and west Sweden power was restored within about 20 minutes. The late Saturday night blackout mainly caused trouble for trains and industries like iron works in the north. Kiruna in Lapland had more burglaries than usual, the police re-

ported. Television screens across the nation flickered and then went suddenly blank. Swedes spending Saturday night out at the cinema or in downtown Stockholm were suddenly plunged into darkness. Scores were trapped in apartment blocks when lifts suddenly stopped between floors. But hospitals were unaffected since they had emergency power generators.

3 former rebel leaders shot dead in India street

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (R) —Three former rebel leaders were shot dead in the street in Singim in India's far eastern state of Manipur Sunday, police said.

Their assassins were believed to be extremist leaders of a state separatist movement.

The Press Trust of India, quoting police, said the three victims, Sudhir Singh, R. K. Sanajoba and Indira Kumar Singh, once belonged to the Ma-

nipur Revolutionary Party and were involved in the underground movement seeking Manipur's independence from India.

The movement fizzled out in 1968 and the three leaders were freed and rehabilitated under a general amnesty declared four years ago.

Police said six armed men opened fire on the ex-rebels Sunday morning. Two died on the spot and the third in a hospital.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

During 1979 Indian Embassy Consular Teams would be visiting Riyadh and Dammam every alternate month as far as possible. Indian nationals resident in these areas are requested to avail these services and avoid visiting Jeddah except in emergency cases.

The next visit of the Consular Team of Dammam (Dammam Hotel Telephone No. 29000) would be from 18th to 21st January and to Riyadh (BHEL's guest house Telephone No. 67629) from 1st to 3rd February, 1979.

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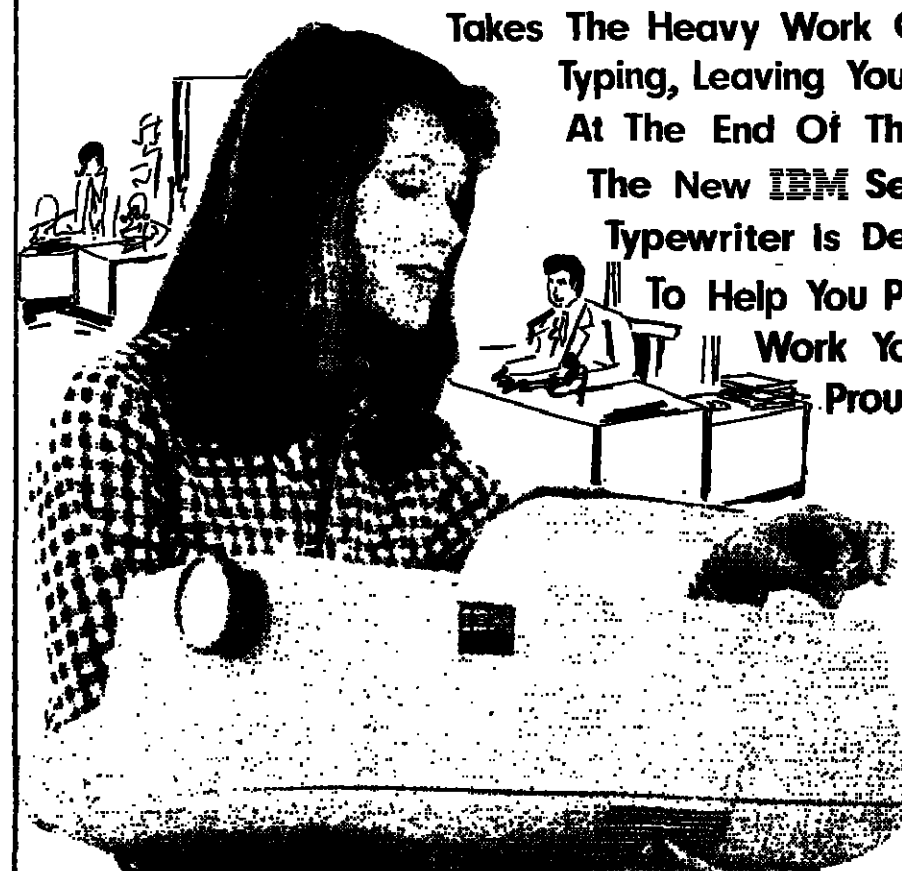
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John Mitchell's release to end Watergate era

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — Former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell is the last. With his release next Friday, the legal debt of Watergate will be paid.

There is some coincidental irony in the timing of Mitchell's release from the federal prison in Alabama. The former attorney general's first full day of freedom will be Jan. 20, ten years to the day of Richard Nixon's first inauguration as president.

Twenty-five men went to prison. Eleven worked directly for Richard Nixon in his

ill-starred presidency. The others were covered by the Watergate ooze of shady campaign finance and nefarious politics.

The co-captains of the burglary team spent the most time in prison. The men at Richard Nixon's right hand, convicted of scheming to hide the affair, were next. Then came the bungling burglars. At the bottom, quick-in, quick-out, were those who squealed on those who lied for those who bent the finance laws.

Of them all, John Mitchell personified Watergate more



Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, the man who pardoned him

than anyone except Nixon himself. The plot was hatched in his office. He was included in the cover-up. His colleagues tried to make him a scapegoat. He was the last

into prison and he will be the last out.

Throughout it all, to this day, he remains Nixon's friend. At the time, Nixon, said he felt the same way. "I believed

that I owed my election as president in 1968 largely to his strength as a counsellor and his skill as a manager," Nixon wrote in his memoirs.

H.R. Haldeman suggested that the only way to put an end to Watergate was to blame Mitchell. Nixon writes that he replied: "I won't do that to him. To hell with it."

But the White House tapes show that when the Watergate crunch came, Nixon was ready to sacrifice his old friend and law partner, prophesying badly that John Mitchell — whom John Ehrlichman called "The Big Enchilada" — would never go to jail.

At the cover-up trial, co-defendants Haldeman and Ehrlichman — Nixon's two top aides — turned against Nixon. Mitchell admonished his lawyer to say not one word against his former boss.

At the Senate Watergate

hearings, Mitchell told of his dismay at learning about "White House Horrors." He consistently denied sanctioning a quarter million dollar's worth of political espionage that included bugging Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate apartment complex.

G. Gordon Liddy, the former FBI agent and prosecutor who presented the burglary plan to Mitchell and then hired agents to carry it out, spent 52½ months in prison, more than any other Watergate figure.

But his term was as much for his stubborn silence as for the burglary. He could have served 18 months less had he testified to the grand jury. He would probably have been granted a reduction in sentence — as at least nine others were — had he expressed contrition to District Judge John Sirica.

Tax form—easy enough for teen?

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Only one student in a class of 24 gifted eighth graders here correctly completed an Internal Revenue Service 1040A income tax form that the IRS says is so easy any eighth grader could understand it.

Snow may delay Chicago body hunt

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Investigators hope to complete excavation work Sunday on the crawl space at the north-west suburban home of accused mass murderer John Wayne Gacy Jr. However, authorities said a continuing snowstorm and the prospect of sub-zero temperatures could delay their efforts.

12 animals perish in zoo fire

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 14 (AP)—At least 12 ill or baby animals, including a rare cat from South America, died Saturday when fire broke out in the nursery of Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo. More than a dozen birds that died, including several hawks, had been brought to the zoo by citizens and local officials.

El Salvador abductors free doctor

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 14 (R)—A 28-year-old doctor kidnapped by several armed men in front of a hospital on Dec. 28 was freed unharmed Saturday, police said.

ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Asbahi Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Tihama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Tihama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Tihama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

Advertisers outside the Kingdom are requested to contact Tihama's head office in Jeddah or its office in London or any advertising agency abroad having representation arrangements with Tihama.

New advertising rates in the three publications will be as effective March 1, 1979.

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Quarter Page Inside SR. 4,250/-
Classified Ads. SR. 40/- cm/col

Half of Mrs. Abzug's committee resigns in protest at her firing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — Half of the 40-member White House National Advisory Committee for Women resigned Saturday in protest over President Carter's firing of former Rep. Bella Abzug as the panel's co-chairman.

Mrs. Abzug and 20 other panelists charged that she was being made "... a scapegoat in an effort to suppress our independence" as an advisory committee.

They said her firing late Friday stemmed primarily from the committee's strong criticism of Carter's anti-inflation program and its release of a statement critical of the president before its meeting with Carter at the White House.

"This is the sin committed by this committee. This is the sin committed by the chair of this committee," Mrs. Abzug, the outspoken, long time feminist leader declared.

The committee had claimed

in its statement that the wage and price policy will be particularly harmful to women because many women already are at the bottom of the economic ladder.

After the resignations Saturday, the White House issued a statement urging the panel's members to "continue to serve" and to work with Carter because he considers them "individuals for whom he has great respect ... and confidence."

After cancer surgery

John Wayne gaining strength

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (UPI) — John Wayne was reported awake and alert Saturday with a new stomach, that should function normally after a nine hour operation Friday to remove his own cancerous stomach.

Surgeons fashioned the new stomach from parts of his intestines, doctors said.

Wayne, a veteran of some 200 movies in which he rarely loses a fight went into surgery Friday morning for a scheduled two hour operation to remove his gall bladder. But surgeons found "an unusual type of low-grade malignant tumor of the stomach."

The operation stretched to nine hours as doctors removed his stomach and gall bladder, built the new stomach from intestinal tissue and hooked it directly to the esophagus.

Wayne, the Academy Award

winner for his portrayal of lawman Rooster Cogburn, in "True Grit," visited with members of his immediate family late Friday and again Saturday.

His temperature was reported normal after a night's rest. He was expected to remain in

Storm hits U.S. Midwest, halts flights at O'Hare

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP) — A major winter storm staggered the Midwestern United States Saturday, collapsing the roof of an indoor racquet club in Chicago and closing down operations at the city's O'Hare International Airport.

A foot of snow and more fell in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, with a wind-chill factor of 50 (Fahrenheit) degrees below zero in some areas.

intensive care for at least four days before being returned to his \$345-a-day suite.

Wayne underwent open heart surgery last April to replace a faulty heart valve. He had a cancerous lung removed in 1964. Despite his medical history and age — he will be 72 May 26 —

State and local police throughout the Midwest urged motorists to stay off the icy roads. A Chicago fire chief, Ronald Maloney, said firefighters chopped through sections of the collapsed roof of the racquet club and could find no one trapped in the rubble.

O'Hare, the nation's busiest airport, shut down for one of the few times since it opened shortly after World War II. All major airlines suspended operations at the airport before noon Saturday.

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The following used vehicles are for sale in Riyadh by sealed bids:

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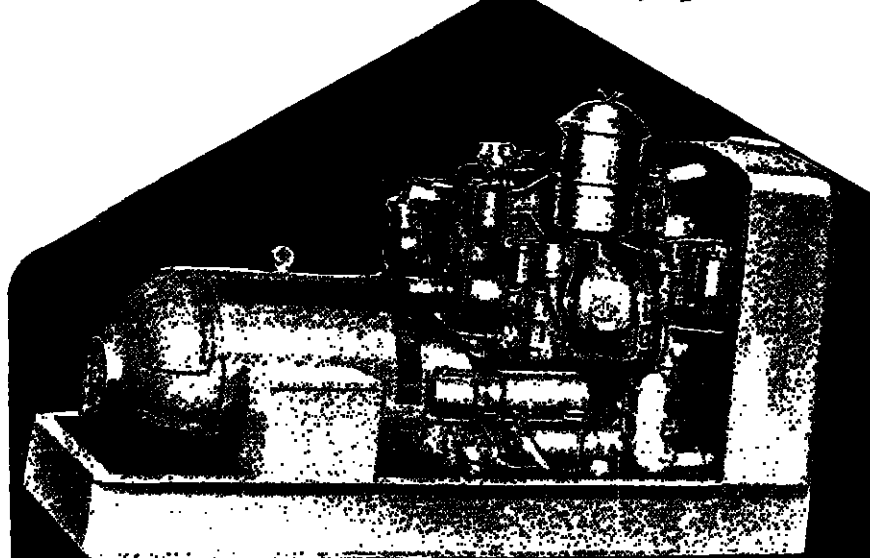
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POWER SHARING

Rainer Offergeld, West Germany's Minister of Economic Cooperation, visited Saudi Arabia this week to speak with government officials about "various aspects of the North-South Dialogue." We hope those discussions were fruitful. There has been little but acrimony to distinguish the industrialized North's attitude for nearly two years.

Round One of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation ended in June of 1977. Not much was accomplished in those talks. Yet since that time, the United States, West Germany, Britain, Japan and France have repeatedly turned their Northern pleas for aid to Saudi Arabia and Iran, two of the more wealthy members of the Southern, developing world.

The bail-out of Zaire's economy last year was one example. As usual, however, the North wanted the South's money without wanting to share the power that wealth entails. When OPEC agreed to raise 1979 oil prices a total of 14.45 per cent, the North predictably cried "foul," without bothering to notice that its own prices for industrialized goods were climbing even faster. (Last year, for example, U.S. steel prices rose 14.5 per cent.)

The economic imperialism of the major industrialized states was effectively discredited by OPEC in 1973-1974. Yet remnants of this system cling on in several corners of the globe, including the Middle East.

Under the leadership of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, the United States chose to deal with OPEC, in the person of the Shah of Iran, by trading weapons for oil. The Gulf states have a legitimate need for arms to defend themselves, but not at the expense of more meaningful transfers of technology and a shared, global economic responsibility. Northern attitudes toward Southern states that lead to wholesale exports of culture along with machines are also aggravating relations between these two spheres of the free world.

The OPEC states are now moving toward downstream petroleum industrialization, and the mood on both sides is one of saber-rattling rather than cooperation. The movement by oil-producing states to recover as much usefulness as possible from their depletable assets is irreversible. If Bayer or Allied Chemical or other multinationals intend to fight rather than share the market, the resulting economic chaos would make the 1973 oil price hikes seem like a picnic. It would also provide still more opportunities for Soviet intrigues in the South, something that no country in the free world can afford.

Saudi Arabia, as the leading proponent of the North-South Dialogue, has waited with some unhappiness for the Northern half of the free world to come around to the elementary truths of today's global economic interdependence. There are a few encouraging signs on the horizon: The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) talks in Geneva appear to be moving firmly away from protectionism among the member-states of the North; last year, Saudi Arabia took its rightful place on the executive board of the International Monetary Fund, and just recently the Kingdom elected to join the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) fund. The Carter administration has finally recognized its responsibility toward a strong U.S. dollar, and Western Europe, despite the bickerings of France and others, is apparently moving ahead on the European Monetary System (EMS).

All of these are helpful moves, but only the Kingdom's actions in the IMF can be said to represent genuine progress in the North-South Dialogue.

1979 provides an opportunity for Round Two of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation that should not be missed. The evidence abounds—in Iran, Zaire, Jamaica, Egypt and elsewhere—that a continuation of acrimony will cost the free world more than it can afford.

More settlements

By Eric Silver

TEL AVIV —

Last week's announcement that the Israeli government had promised to start work within two months on a new Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank started with a press conference called by the militant Gush Emunim movement. Gush Emunim spokesmen said the government had promised them a new Jewish township at Huwara, six kilometers south of Nablus, the biggest Arab township in the occupied area.

The "block of the faithful," as Gush Emunim is known, showed reporters a three-point undertaking it had received from two sympathetic ministers, Ariel Sharon and Ze'evulun Hammer. Sharon, the minister of agriculture, is chairman of the cabinet settlement subcommittee. Hammer, the minister of education, represents the religious settlement lobby.

The document, said to have been endorsed by the Sharon subcommittee, recognized Gush Emunim's "Elon

Meretz" nucleus as a candidate for settlement "in the near future." It added, however, that the government would decide on a date "according to appropriate considerations," a reference presumably to the peace negotiations with Egypt. In choosing a site for the settlement, the government promised to "consider as much as possible" the settlers' wishes.

In return for these pledges, 25 Gush Emunim families ended a nine-day squat astride the main road at Huwara. A movement spokesman said that Sharon and Hammer had assured them that the settlement would be authorized within two months. Government sources denied, however, that any decision has been taken on either a date or a site.

Gush Emunim's political secretary, Gershon Shafat, dismissed suggestions that establishing a Jewish township near Nablus, which has a population of 57,000 Palestinians, would jeopardize the peace prospects.

— (G)



"This imperialism is a real blast, Comrade."

Alexander Haig

By Don Cook

MONS, Belgium — The return of Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. to the United States next June after 44 years here as the supreme Allied commander in Europe will not have the same effect on the American political scene as did the 1952 homecoming of his famous predecessor in the post, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

But, if it did, Haig probably would not mind. He is the most politically oriented, if not politically ambitious, American military man to hold the Allied command in the last 26 years — even more so than Eisenhower, who had the Republican presidential nomination handed to him on a platter as reward for constantly disavowing any interest in the job.

Since Haig, fresh from a stint as chief of staff in the Nixon White House, arrived here four years ago, Europeans scarcely have mentioned his name to an American without asking, "Do you think he wants to be president?" A very senior British officer, who has had many professional dealings with Haig during his tenure here and who admires him as a military man, once remarked: "You know, when I talk to Al Haig just conversationally, I always get the feeling that in everything he says he is thinking about something else — the White House."

Haig has been a "high-profile" commander — too much so for the comfort of some European governments. The French formally rapped him across the knuckles for his comments on Eurocommunism a couple of years ago and, more recently, the Ger-

mans criticized him for seeming to use the big annual NATO military maneuvers as something of a personal political platform. Fortunately for him, he has been an effective commander despite the political overtones that exude from almost everything that he says or does.

There was plenty of politicking in Haig's press conference here last week. It was billed in advance as a new year's look at the East-West military picture, then ended up with his surprise announcement that he had sent his resignation to President Carter only hours before. This was a little startling, for protocol would have called for the general to allow the White House and NATO headquarters in Brussels to make such an announcement. In that case, however, the White House would have dictated the timing; Haig wouldn't have received the same press-conference news treatment.

The rest of his 50-minute press conference was a review of the Soviet military buildup. Haig appealed to NATO governments not to limit their view of the Russian threat to Europe, but to think globally and to relate events in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and Asia to the overall attitude that the Western world should take toward its chief adversary. Haig denounced "allowing justice to reside in the hands of those who are willing to go to war."

He made a couple of references to "my friend, Dr. Henry Kissinger" and, all in all, created the impression of a man who is looking forward to getting out of uniform and trying his rhetoric and style on Republican audiences back home.

Most interesting was the way in which Haig deliberately ducked three different questions asking him to lend support to the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty that the Carter administration is trying to finalize with the Soviet Union. Haig certainly knows enough about the terms of the agreement to make a judgment, but he did not.

He said he would wait until the agreement is completed before making "a value assessment" of its effect on NATO's nuclear modernization. He also noted that, while he personally had not expressed reservations about various aspects of the agreement, he had called the administration's attention to reservations that have been expressed by the NATO allies.

What, then, is Haig's political outlook? Clearly, he has no political base in the United States. But, on the other hand, it is not difficult to see him becoming a drawing card at Republican Party dinners and rallies in the second half of 1979. And it is not very hard to see him attracting a political following, given the paucity of vigorous young faces in Republican ranks.

None of this is likely to keep the Carter White House awake at night, but there is one point on which Haig could pose a real problem for the administration. That, of course, is the SALT agreement. Haig is in a position to go with the opposition when SALT reaches the Senate. If he does, the political effect could be considerable.

One thing is certain: as an old soldier, Gen. Haig does not intend to fade away. — (LAT)

The Afghan insurgency

By Barry Shlechter

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan is embroiled in a rugged little guerrilla war in the eastern provinces which, pending on outside material help, could spread or collapse totally, according to rebel sources here.

"We have a lot of people who are ready to fight," said Abdullah Mojaddedi, leader of an exile group supporting the rebels.

"Each has a gun," he said. "But they have no ammunition, so they cannot move." Diplomatic sources in Islamabad say the Kabul regime is "terribly concerned" with the trouble in the east, particularly in Kunar (Kunarha) Province, where government officials are forced to travel by armored personnel carriers. Insurgency is the top worry of Afghan President Nour Tarraki, who came to power in a bloody, two-day coup last April, the sources said. His other major anxiety is discipline in the armed forces, they added.

A clear picture of the insurgency is hard to piece together and rebel claims are even more difficult to assess.

Word of air strikes, skirmishes, attacks on Soviet advisors attached to the Afghan army continually trickle into Pakistan via the Khyber Pass and other routes. But reports often arrive fragmented and sometimes contradict each other.

"There's no question that a medium-level insurgency is going on," said an authoritative source who asked to re-

main anonymous. In recent months, incidents have been reported in Kandahar, Pakiya, Nangarhar and Kunar provinces. Rebel sources claim more than 1,000 Afghan soldiers have been killed or captured.

The hottest spot, a variety of sources agreed, is the Noristan region of northern Kunar Province, which is almost entirely in the hands of hostile Noristani tribesmen.

"Noristan has always been a very difficult place to control," said one area specialist. "There has been trouble on and off there for the past 15 years, and previous regimes ended up giving it an amount of autonomy," he said.

The fair-skinned Noristanis (literally "people of light") accepted Islam, the religion of nearly all Afghans, less than 18 years ago.

"They are deeply religious and fiercely oppose Communism, which they believe the new regime wants to impose," the source said.

Mojaddedi's National Front for the Rescue of Afghanistan, an umbrella group of exile organizations, claims that more than one other province is now under rebel control.

A rebel fighting in Kunar Province recently travelled to the northwest Pakistani city of Peshawar to buy bullets and report to Mojaddedi on several clashes which apparently are typical of those currently plaguing the Afghan army.

"We need ammunition," said Mojaddedi, 53, an Islamic scholar from an important Kabul religious family who is acting chairman of the Front.

"We want to buy ammunition from other countries but Pakistan won't allow us to bring it in."

The Front has already negotiated for a mobile radio transmitter and field hospital for "free" areas of Kunar. However the Islamabad government has blocked these plans, he said.

Pakistan, which has allowed more than 12,000 Afghan refugees into the country on humanitarian grounds, has rejected the Front's requests because it doesn't want to upset the Kabul regime further, diplomatic sources say.

Mojaddedi said several Arab states have promised to finance their effort to overthrow the Tarraki regime and establish an Islamic republic in Afghanistan.

"We want to have a real Islamic democratic government so that the people have freedom, justice and equality according to Islamic jurisprudence," he said.

Aside from Pakistan's refusal to cooperate, the guerrilla movement is hurt by a factional struggle that has resulted in at least one bloody incident. Mojaddedi charged that a group called the Islamic Party fatally shot eight Afghan exiles aligned with the front last month.

Mojaddedi, despite the problems, said he is confident that the Kabul regime, even with Soviet backing, will be toppled once the Afghan nation is roused.

"We have a saying. 'It is the tail of a lion, don't take it like a toy.' — (AP)

Guinea looks west

By Walter Schwarz

CONAKRY —

The most exuberant reception ever given to the much-travelled President Valery Giscard d'Estaing last month brought the West African Republic of Guinea back into the French orbit after 20 years of bitter estrangement. This will be good for the Guineans because their unique revolution — an African blend of Maoism and Castroism — has left the population deeply politicized but deprived of the creature comforts independence brought to less revolutionary neighbors.

It will be good for France, since Guinea is potentially the richest Francophone country of the region, with nearly half the world's bauxite deposits under its soil, and more than enough hydroelectric potential to turn all of it into alumina, the raw material for aluminum.

The West, as a whole, will benefit too because the Guinea revolution, spitefully boycotted by De Gaulle after it had been the only colony to vote "no" to his offer of supervised independence, had been driven into the arms of the Russians. The Russians were given military bases as well as cheap bauxite. Guinea was the staging post for the Cubans during the Angolan civil war, and for years provided a vital base for Soviet reconnaissance of Allied shipping in the Atlantic. These facilities have now been withdrawn.

Almost the whole population turned out, at Kankan, Faraman, and Labe as well as Conakry, the capital, in the festive white clothes and hats favored by the Revolutionary Democratic Party as a symbol of political purity.

"We have always preferred the French to any other people,"

said a young teacher at Kankan — and the phrase was repeated many times during the visit. The Malinke and other tribes which predominate in southern Guinea are noted for the natural dignity which has enabled them to co-exist without complex with their former colonial masters.

Guinea voted "no" in 1958 under the leadership of Ahmed Sekou Toure, a left-wing trade unionist who had become head of the party and was later to become one of Africa's most respected nationalists. On the day of its independence, De Gaulle cut off all credit, with the result that many public services stopped working. Departing French officials destroyed files and even ripped out telephones. Relations with France were further soured when Toure accused the French of involvement in a succession of plots — not implausibly at a time when French neo-colonialism was in its unashamed heyday.

Guinea's experience in the wilderness has been heady but also painful with the result that it has become a microcosm of African successes and failures. Soviet aid in the sixties was both cynical and bungling. The snow plough attachments fitted to check bulldozers arriving in tropical Guinea became a well known symbol: so were the thousands of porcelain bidets delivered from Moscow to a population largely without running water. In return for aid Guinea contracted a crippling debt which has to be paid off in exports to Moscow of bauxite calculated at far below world prices.

The organizational failures of Sekou Toure's improvised revolution compounded the misery. Food distribution was

nationalized — and promptly failed to work, resulting in perennial shortages and black marketing. More than a million people literally walked out of Guinea to the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Senegal and other neighbors — notably the Fulani minority which, because of its trading traditions, is regarded as a permanent fifth column.

For years the Americans have quietly filled in some of the gaps, with exports of rice under the Food for Peace aid scheme. Giscard's visit late in December had been prepared by four years of skillful French diplomacy which had first reconciled Sekou Toure with his pro-French neighbors in the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

Giscard arrived with four senior ministers, clearly determined to talk business. It was agreed that commercial, cultural and financial agreements would be negotiated and signed within two months. French firms are now likely to invest in a hydroelectric complex to power a new alumina processing industry. The French language will be reinstated in schools and colleges and France is likely to support the Guinea silly — a currency worth only a fraction of its nominal value.

Sekou Toure has been careful to avoid any impression that his revolution has been compromised by the encounter with France. He gave the credit personally to Giscard, who confirmed for his part that France today is no longer the same France of 20 years ago. Sekou Toure's ministers told their French counterparts: "For our first 20 years we have concentrated on developing the mentality of our people. Now we are ready to do business with others." — (G)

saudi press review

"Al-Nadwa" attacked both the Soviet Union and the United States for the "ever-increasing immigration to Israel of Soviet Jews."

It quoted recent Israeli figures claiming that of 30,000 Soviet Jews permitted to leave the country 12,000 have already arrived in Israel.

"The extent to which both the superpowers will go to scorn the Arabs on the pretext of détente must be pointed out," the paper said.

"For the Soviet Union, the Jewish question is a trump card to obtain some privileges from the United States — in this case a most favored status in trade matters. The Soviet Union does not care about the evil consequences of this exodus of Jews into Palestine and their encroachment into the occupied lands as long as it could obtain favorable commercial deals from the United States at the expense of the Palestinians."

The paper wondered how the question of Soviet Jewry has become a matter of national importance for the United States "except to demonstrate once again the organic relationship between the U.S. and Israel."

"The two superpowers are agreed on continued support for Israel by supplying it with manpower and weaponry in addition to economic and technological aid with complete disregard to Arab interests, and the Palestinian people."

Commenting on Saudi businessmen "who prefer quick profits from commercial deals to more beneficial projects," "Al-Riyadh" said that most wealthy people here "would rather deposit their money in banks or in real estate than in fields more useful for the country and the community at large."

The paper cited the Riyadh municipality invitation to build multi-story car parks. "Only a small number of businessmen

and companies showed any interest in the plan."

"It is a pity," the paper said, "that businessmen boast of their purchases abroad and investment in foreign schemes when they should be doing this right here at home."

Commenting on the stalemate talks between Egypt and Israel, "Al-Jazirah" said: "The Arabs demand not only the abandonment by Egypt of further talks with the enemy but a declaration of the impotence of unilateral attempt to make peace with Israel and its reaffirmation of the need for joint Arab action as the only alternative open to the Arabs to achieve a victory over the enemy however strong, arrogant and aggressive he may appear."

"Al-Bilad" welcomed the announcement that the Islamic News Agency would soon be operating. The paper hoped that the member countries would lend the INA enough

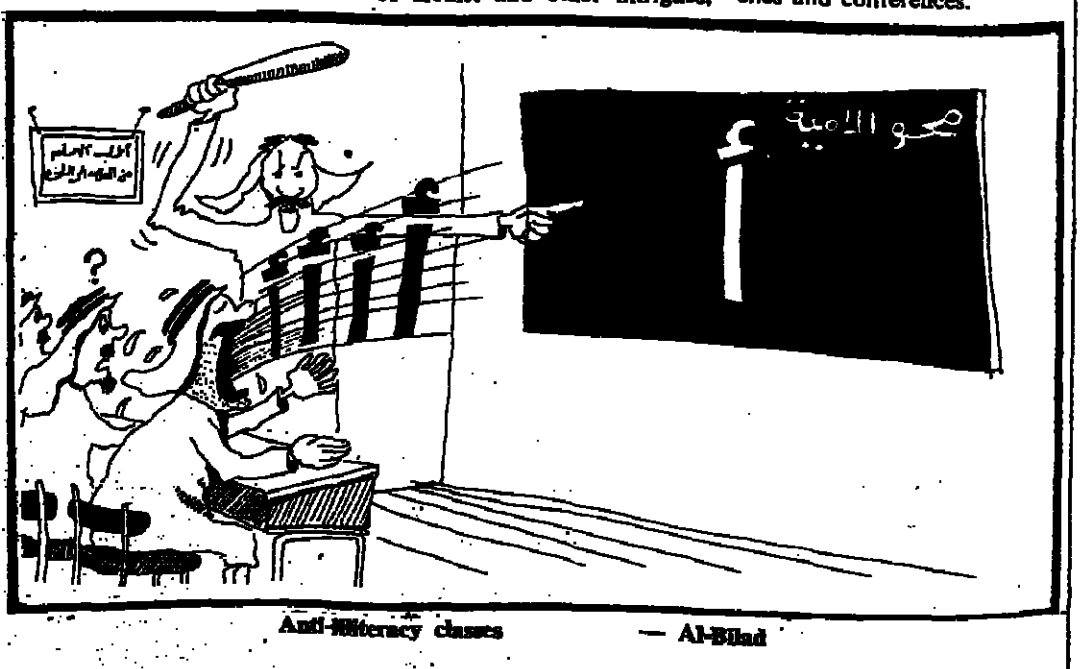
support "to make it a going concern in the service of Islam and Muslims since it would provide coverage that is not always forthcoming from the international news agencies on which the world press depends."

Discussing the meeting of the

Palestinian national council in Damascus, "Al-Medina" greeted the Palestinian leadership and wished the conference success.

Reviewing the Middle East question, the paper said "it is tragic that the Arabs, victims of Zionist and other intrigues,

have been reduced to seeking and requesting Israeli concessions for peace in the region." The paper said: "There are no alternatives to a sustained struggle for liberation, and the latest commando raid on Maalot was more eloquent than a 100 speeches and conferences."



Sonic mysteries in U.S., Oman

By Bob Lebling

WASHINGTON Bureau—During the winter and spring of 1977-78, residents of the east coast of the United States and Canada witnessed a baffling series of unexplained "explosions" or "booms" in the atmosphere—sometimes accompanied by flashes of light.

Almost 600 mystery booms were recorded from Dec. 2 to May 31 from Nova Scotia in eastern Canada as far south as Charleston, South Carolina. Unknown to U.S. investigators at the time, a similar phenomenon was occurring in the Middle East—specifically in north-central Oman.

Public concern over the explosions in the United States led to a government investigation earlier this year. The Naval Research Laboratories (NRL) eventually came forth with a study concluding that the booms were the result of supersonic military aircraft breaking the sound barrier amid "unusual weather conditions."

These weather conditions were said to include extremely powerful Gulf Stream winds and temperature inversions, which focused and amplified the sonic booms over the North Atlantic, carrying them to coastal areas.

A second study of the boom phenomenon—just released by the MITRE Corp., an independent "think tank" in the Washington, D.C., area—confirms in part the conclusions of the Navy report, but at the same time adds to the mystery by stating that about 30 per cent of the explosions "were not related to any known aircraft operation."

MITRE found that of the 594 separate events reported between December 1977 and June 1978, "413 could be associated with the operation of supersonic aircraft," but 181 could not. These latter incidents "have an unknown natural origin," MITRE believes.

Sandra Clavin-Chalton and Gordon MacDonald, who authored the MITRE report, suspect that some of the booms may be associated with movements in the earth's crust, including the possible explosive release of earth gases.

Neither the NRL study nor the MITRE report examines the mystery booms that were reported in Oman on Dec. 16 and 17, 1977. Some sources believe these incidents, if investigated, could lead to a major reassessment of the MITRE and NRL conclusions, given the climatic and other differences between the North Atlantic region and the eastern Gulf.

The only known account of the Omani booms appeared in the Dec. 18, 1977, issue of the "Times of Oman," an English-language weekly published in Muscat.

According to this account, Omani troops in the town of Ibbi were investigating reports by local tribesmen of two mysterious "explosions" that had rocked parts of the area. The tribesmen said "the ground shook as the first bang sounded late last Friday night, accompanied by a bright flash," the newspaper reported.

The boom "could be heard at Nizwa, 150 kilometers away," the paper added.

"Just after dawn the following morning, there was another 'explosion,' they said, which shook tents," the "Times" went on.

The newspaper said Omani army officials believed the booms were probably caused by supersonic Concorde flights taking off from Bahrain. But observers in the Gulf doubted this explanation, noting that the take-off and arrival times of the British Airways Concorde at Bahrain do not coincide even remotely with the times cited for the "explosions."

The Concorde's scheduled arrival in Bahrain Friday evenings is at 8:15 p.m. and take-off for London the next day is at about noon.

It was also noted that the booms were one-time occurrences, and were apparently not repeated on other days that the Concorde was flying.

In addition, the air temperatures in Oman at that time were quite different from those of the North American East Coast—well over 70 degrees F. in the Muscat area, as opposed to below-freezing temperatures in the North Atlantic region—thus apparently ruling out the possibility that sonic booms from Concorde or some military aircraft had been amplified by freak weather conditions.

If the Omani explosions were not caused by supersonic aircraft, then we are left with a mystery as baffling as one facing investigators in North America. All that can be said is that the booms were attributable to unknown natural or artificial causes.

In its study of the East Coast booms, the NRL insisted that all the explosions were produced by supersonic aircraft. The MITRE study, which was more exhaustive and included historical data, refuted some of the NRL's conclusions and in so doing cast doubt on the methodology used in the earlier investigation. For example, MITRE noted that East Coast weather conditions last January were substantially the same as in the two previous years, raising the question why booms were not reported during supersonic flights in 1977 and 1976.

But despite this and other inconsistencies, the MITRE report was willing to accept the NRL conclusion that most of the booms were caused by aircraft. This left one-third of the booms unexplained—i.e., the booms that occurred at times when no supersonic aircraft were operating in the area.



Nasser Bassam

Ready for the Capri-Naples swim

By Barry Reynolds

JEDDAH — In a thobe, Nasser Bassam doesn't resemble the athlete who swam five straight hours in Dhahran's Half Moon Bay. Nor do the diffident gestures and quiet words reflect his fierce desire to achieve a first in the 35-kilometer Capri-Naples swim this summer.

Like many top athletes, he is young. But unlike members of most national teams who are groomed for Olympic competition early, Nasser is a novice.

He began training three years ago in the way that middle-aged paunches drive some people to health spas:

"I was fat," laughed the 18-year-old swimmer. "There was — and still is — a lack of supervised athletics and facilities in Jeddah. So I went to Damascus that summer for training. Taysser Hamdi, the Syrian national swim coach, worked 35 pounds off me and I learned that a little pain is good."

That hot summer in Damascus, Nasser ran five miles daily, lifted weights for two hours and swam for three.

"When I took my sweat-soaked off at night," he added, "I could wring it out. After a shower my muscles felt like jelly, but I learned the joy of competition — mostly against my own lazy nature — for the first time ever."

Competing against himself

and others has given Nasser an acute sense of time. It became an indispensable asset when he enrolled in the University of Petroleum and Minerals last year as an electrical engineering student.

As an orientation-year student he was expected to attend seven class-hours daily. But as a member of the Saudi swim team, he can't neglect the obligatory three hours of training either:

"How did you eat?" he was asked. "Running in place," he chuckled wryly.

It was probably this off-beat humor and easygoing sense of personal priorities that enabled him to break the previous national record for the 200-meter butterfly event at December's Asian Games in Bangkok.

Although none of the Saudi contestants won medals, all but three previous national swimming times were shattered. Nasser also broke his own former record for the 200-meter breaststroke with a time of 2:54. In the individual medley swim, which is a combination of four different strokes, he also bested the previous national record.

Nasser's mentor and executive of Jeddah's Al-Ehbad (Union) sports club, Mohamed Salem, commented on the poor Saudi showing in Bangkok:

"Foreign sportswriters have criticized the low performance

of Arab athletes while forgetting two important things. Firstly, they forget the sheer hell of training in hot, humid climates and, secondly, they neglect to mention the fact that many countries, particularly ours, have a very short history of international competition."

He added that the Saudi swim team has only existed for three years and that Nasser is the oldest member:

"We in Saudi sports circles are proud of Nasser and the entire team's overall performance. As long as they continue to improve previous records, and as long as we keep developing a good Kingdom-wide youth program, you'll soon see competitive Saudi teams at Olympic meets — maybe even as early as Los Angeles," he added, referring to the 1984 summer Olympics.

Saudi Arabia already has a host of successful English Channel swimmers, including Alawi Mohammad Maki and Sayed Fakher of Safwa. Fakher was Nasser's victorious rival at the Half Moon Bay marathon, outdistancing the Jeddah swimmer by a single lap for 23 kilometers in five hours. In addition, the Kingdom has won the last four long distance swim events at the Arabian Gulf Championships:

"I should have beat Fakher," Nasser muttered, "but the UPM pool wasn't heated

and I had to take time to study for exams."

While most UPM students spend their summers recuperating from an extremely rigorous academic schedule, Nasser trains and competes.

In 1976 he traveled to Montreal, Munich and the Arabian Games in Damascus. The following year found him at the Arabian Gulf Championships in Kuwait and in Luxembourg. Last summer he participated in the Alexandria national meet in Egypt.

What does he do during mid-semester breaks?

"I swim in the Red Sea," he replied, "or in the pool at my old Jeddah secondary school, Al-Thager Modern."

In fact, it was in the Red Sea and along Lebanon and Syria's Mediterranean coast that Nasser's father first taught him to swim.

Thirty-two years ago Nasser's father brought his family home to Saudi Arabia and Nasser is glad he did:

"Some people thought he was crazy to come back to a poor country in the days before oil," Nasser explained, "but our roots are here. Besides," he added, "for me it is more challenging to compete for a country that has not won a single Olympic medal."

What happens after Capri-Naples this summer?

"I'd like to swim the English Channel before they build a causeway."

The Bay Street banks of Nassau

A Citibank glimpse into the mysterious world of offshore tax havens

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON — To the average citizen unskilled in the ways of banking, it might seem unusual that the Citizens and Southern National Bank, the First Tennessee Bank, the Hartford (Conn.) National Bank and Trust, the Indiana National Bank, the New England Merchants National Bank, the Omaha National Bank, the Pittsburgh National Bank, the Riggs National Bank, the Society National Bank of Cleveland and hundreds of other U.S. banks have branches in the same city, in fact on the same block of that city and in some cases even in the same office.

But to those familiar with the world of international finance, that one block — Bay Street in Nassau, the Bahamas — is known to be a perfectly legal tax haven used to help facilitate the flow of the world's money and to provide tidy tax breaks for the banks involved.

And for the first time since offshore tax havens began to be used on a large scale in recent years, the general public is getting a glimpse of how this mysterious world of high finance operates.

The lesson in international finance is coming at the expense of Citibank, the second

largest bank in the world, and the most aggressive U.S. bank in the field of world money trading.

A former officer who worked as a money trader for the bank in Europe has filed a \$14 million wrongful dismissal suit against Citibank, charging that he was branded a troublemaker and fired after he persisted in bringing allegations of corporate misconduct in Europe to the attention of bank officials. David Edwards charged, among other things, that the bank was violating tax and currency control laws in several European countries by "parking" large sums of money in its Nassau branch.

Edwards contended that by setting up a series of paper transactions, the bank would shift currency trading profits from European branches to Nassau, thus lowering the paper profits of the European branches, which are taxed by those countries, to Nassau, where there is virtually no tax on profits.

He said such transactions appeared to violate laws in several countries against creating transactions solely to evade payment of taxes.

In response to Edwards' suit, the bank's board of directors ordered a study by its lawyers, Shearman and Sterling, and its accountants, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., to determine whether any laws were indeed being violated in Europe.

Local attorneys in seven European countries were asked to help out in the investigation, which lasted eight months. When the report finally was issued last month, it was a bombshell, noting that laws in five of the seven countries may have been violated.

Sources at the bank recently disclosed that the bank is negotiating with Swiss authorities in an attempt to settle on an amount that the bank owes in back taxes due to improper shifting of profits to Nassau. While it confirmed that talks had begun, the bank would not say how much money was in question.

Swiss authorities confirmed that they were investigating Citibank for both the tax violations and the possibility of other "more serious" banking and currency violations.

The events surrounding the Edwards case have raised new questions about offshore banking questions that previously were raised only within the banking community itself. Now the U.S. Justice Department, Securities and Exchange Commission and three congressional committees are looking into the

growing ability of the banks to move money and profits around the world with little or no outside scrutiny.

The Citibank self-investigation report offered interesting descriptions and explanations for many of the transactions that Edwards had alleged were illegal. Although the final report did not deal with the specific examples in print, it was clear that the situations it described were based on Edwards' examples. After all, he had supplied the court with dozens of telexes, order forms and other papers documenting the various transactions.

What follows is a close look at two of Edwards' allegations and how the bank report explained them.

On Oct. 6, 1976, at 3:44 a.m., the Frankfurt office of Citibank informed the Nassau branch through the New York headquarters that Nassau should sell 6 million pounds sterling to Frankfurt at the rate of \$1.666 per pound.

At 8:43 a.m., Frankfurt sold 6 million pounds sterling back to Nassau at the rate of \$1.6525. At the end of the cable confirming this second transaction, the Frankfurt office pronounced the "position squared."

The net effect of the transactions was to give Frankfurt a paper loss of about 200,000 West German marks because it had sold the British pounds at a lower price than it had paid for them at an earlier time.

Although the transactions involved pounds and dollars, the profits were declared in marks for bookkeeping purposes in Frankfurt. And although the profits were shifted to Nassau and declared there for tax purposes, the Frankfurt branch teleaxed instructions to the New York headquarters to allocate the profit to Frankfurt for internal purposes, to give a true picture of the business done by the Frankfurt branch.

The Citibank report pointed out that transactions like the preceding "may be inconsistent with (German law)." The report also said that, in order to be legal, such transactions "must be accompanied by an actual transfer of risk to the transferee (Nassau) which would require that rates within the prevailing market range be used. If all risk of loss or gain remained with Frankfurt, the purpose of the transaction would be found to be solely to escape the (German) regulatory restrictions."

It pointed out that there is "a severe risk that income realized in Nassau might be found (by German authorities) attributable to Frankfurt."

"When a position is transfer-

red and reacquired within the same day, there is a greater likelihood that revenue officials will suspect a tax motivation," the Citibank report noted.

Another critical factor that could lead to problems for Citibank is the German "arm's length dealing rule." That rule says that transactions made at rates outside the prevailing market range for the currency on the day of the transaction likely were not made at "arm's length" — meaning that the transaction was set up with a specific goal in mind and was managed to accomplish that goal.

Because the Frankfurt branch dictated the sale price of both transactions in the same cable, it is likely that German authorities would consider the transaction not to be at "arm's length."

As part of a series of transactions, Citibank's Zurich branch bought \$35 million from the Nassau branch on Dec. 8, 1976, at the rate of 2.4543 Swiss francs per dollar, squaring a situation in which Nassau was holding \$35 million from Zurich. The transaction left Nassau with a profit of 563,000 Swiss francs.

On the same day, Zurich bought the 563,000 francs from Nassau at the rate of 2.45 francs per dollar, leaving Nassau with \$230,000.

Still on the same day, Zurich sold \$35 million to Nassau for German marks at an exchange rate of 2.399 marks per dollar, squaring off another earlier transaction that had left Nassau with that number of marks. Again, Nassau was left with a profit on the sale, this time amounting to 647,000 German marks. And again, Zurich bought those marks from Nassau for dollars at the pre-set rate of 2.398148148 converting Nassau's profit to \$270,000.

Those two transactions caused \$500,000 in profits from entirely paper transactions to be "parked" in Nassau.

Citibank's Frankfurt office, still on the same day, then sold \$70 million to Nassau for German marks at a predetermined rate of 2.3903 marks per dollar. Then Zurich bought \$70 million from Nassau for marks — this time setting the exchange rate at 2.4080.

According to a telex from Zurich to Nassau, "this will leave you with a profit of 1,204,000 (marks) — which we will buy from you at the rate of 2.4080...and sell you \$500,000." This brought the total profits due to these transactions to \$1 million.

In the same telex, Zurich reminded New York that it must

credit Zurich with a profit of \$1 million in the company's internal bookkeeping system, although for tax purposes the profit would be shown in Nassau.

The next line of the telex indicated that the situation was about to happen again. "And here," it said, "the new position to be parked with you..."

The Citibank report reflects the problems that those transactions may face. "Zurich has entered into transactions... sometimes at rates which have not been within the prevailing market range," the report stated.

Such transactions would violate the Swiss version of the "arm's length rule" and would result in profits "improperly diverted from the Swiss establishment," the report pointed out.

Consequently, income earned by Nassau in those transactions should be considered as Zurich income and so be taxed by the Swiss government.

Finally, under the explanation given by the Citibank report, the type of transaction described above would "be a violation of the laws of the confederation and of the canton of Zurich," the report said.

It is unclear just what kind of legal problems the bank could face in the United States because of its foreign problems. But a report by the Congressional Research Service for a congressional subcommittee that has begun to look into Edwards' allegations raises, for the first time, the possibility that Citibank could face criminal sanctions here. (WP)

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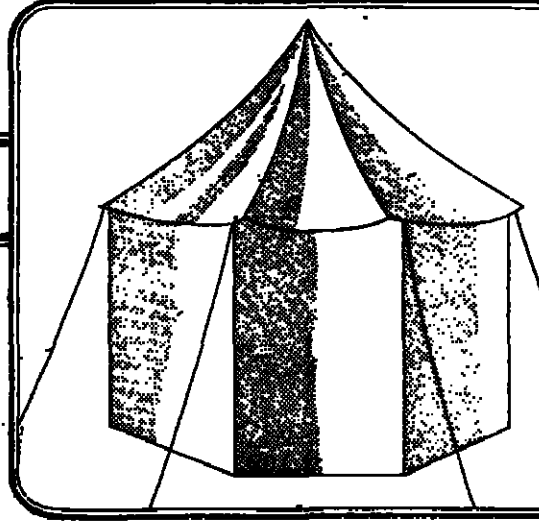
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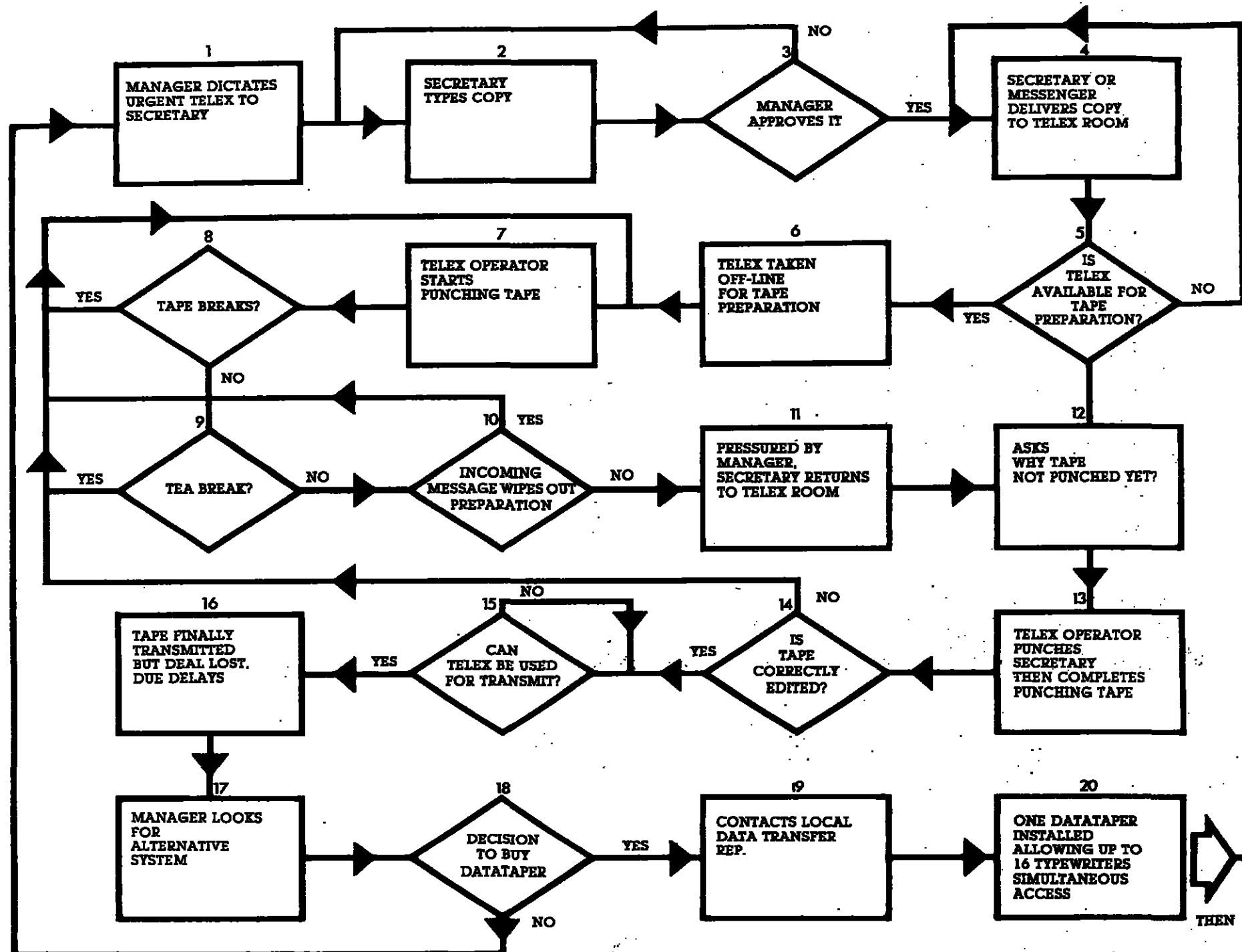
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Everyday: Lebanese Appetizers**

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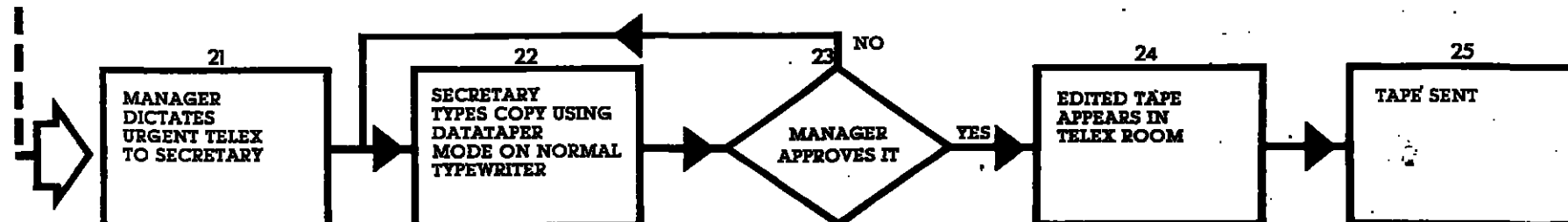
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Foreign ministers to view Spanish entry

EMS shadows EEC meeting today

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (R) — Common Market foreign ministers hold their first meeting of the year Monday under a cloud of disagreement. France and West Germany are quietly arguing over agricultural policies guaranteeing prices to farmers thus cushioned against unsteady exchange rates, which has held up the introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS).

Its postponement from Jan. 1 was an inauspicious start to

France's six-month presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers. French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will be in the chair to discuss the EEC budget and the search for a common fisheries policy, on which Britain is in a minority of one.

The ministers will examine how they can soften the impact on their Mediterranean neighbors when Spain joins the community.

Tunisia has already asked

for its trading positions to be protected when Spain joins the community, and the nine expect other Mediterranean countries to do the same at ministerial meetings over the next two months.

When Spain, Greece and Portugal are in the community, some time in the 1980's, it will meet more of its own needs in a number of items exported by these countries, such as oranges and vegetables.

The EEC Commission in Brussels will urge the ministers to consult their Mediterranean neighbors actively to find a way of solving the problem before Spain becomes a full member.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is expected to address his colleagues on what they can do to help Turkey out of its economic plight.

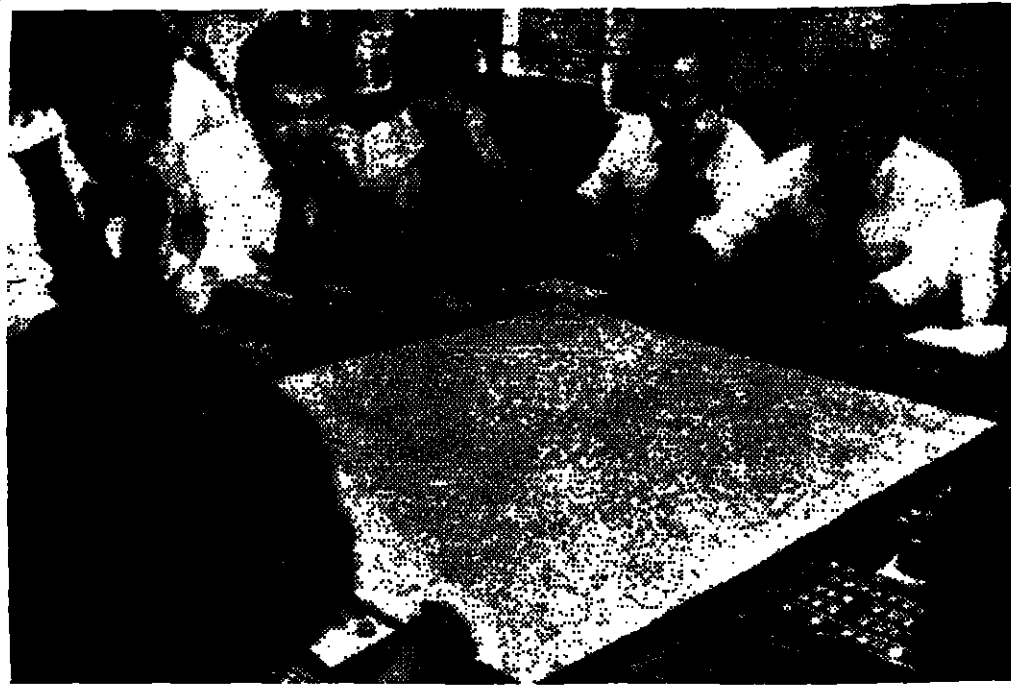
Experts from the United States, West Germany, France and Britain will meet in Bonn this week to organize a multi-lateral program of economic and financial aid to Turkey, a strategic bulwark on the West's southeast European flank.

EEC officials said Francois-Poncet wants the ministers to agree by next month on the general outlines of a new, more generous, EEC accord with Yugoslavia, another strategically located EEC neighbor.

The problem they face is to reconcile the political will to buttress Communist Yugoslavia's non-alignment with the economic interests of EEC members.

Of special concern are the status of Yugoslav workers in West Germany and competition for EEC farmers from Yugoslav exports.

Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani will be well placed to brief his colleagues on the latest thinking in Belgrade, where he has just made a three-day visit.



DEALING: Currency dealers in Tokyo. An American investment analyst says that his government's action to prop up the dollar on world markets brings with it a severe risk of domestic recession.

With dollar defense policies

U.S. risking recession, analyst claims

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI) — The United States is risking a dangerous recession at home to help the booming economies of West Germany and Japan by defending the dollar abroad, says a third-generation investment counselor and securities analyst.

Lyle M. Kennedy II, president of Kennedy Inter-Vest, Inc., of Groton, Conn., also said defending the dollar abroad amounts to having the American public pull the chestnuts out of the fire for bankers and others who have indulged in too much speculation in the global currency markets.

"The more the dollar is worth abroad, the less effectively American companies can compete in world markets," Kennedy said.

"Our government neglected its responsibility to us when it succumbed under foreign pressure to increase the dollar's value at the expense of our economy. Moreover, the government bolstered the dollar under the guise of fighting inflation at home. What's worse, financial writers and financial reports contributed to the rise when they described the dollar's condition as weakened, sick and the like," he said.

A higher dollar in the global markets does little to fight inflation at home, Kennedy said, because the cheapness of the dollar abroad is only partly a

cause of the inflation even though it does make the price of raw materials higher.

On the other hand, a cheap dollar abroad gives a tremendous boost to exports of American automobiles and a host of other products.

"Most American companies have fared extremely well under the so-called depressed dollar conditions," he said. "Major U.S. corporations reported an average 21 per cent gain in their third quarter profits over a year ago."

He added that the low dollar has brought a flood of much needed foreign capital to America at a time when high interest rates have throttled domestic capital formation.

Kennedy is the grandson of the founder of "The Wall Street Analyst," one of the few publications that forecast the 1929 stock market crash. His mother, Margaret Kennedy, was the first woman to become a partner in a New York Stock Exchange member firm and still is active in Wall Street.

Kennedy used to serve as an analyst and investment advisor to blue chip companies, but he didn't like that and set up his own business serving individual investors in Groton. "It wasn't much of a thrill to make a three or four hundred thousand dollar profit for DuPont," he said. "They didn't even notice it. But if you help a small town druggist make

\$2,000 or so perhaps you're helping him to send his kid to a good college."

Kennedy has been beating the drum against supporting the dollar abroad for the past two years, making speeches at universities, including Yale and the University of Connecticut, and before Rotary and other service clubs and investor groups.

He says he hammers at the idea that politicians, journalists and many other people keep confusing the task of fighting inflation at home with defending the dollar abroad and imagining they are the same struggle — "It isn't true."

Getting down to specifics, he said the cheap dollar had forced prices of Japanese and European automobiles on the American market up 25 per

cent, slashed imports of Japanese steel and enabled U.S. Steel Corp. to report a 252 per cent profit gain in the third quarter.

"If foreign companies expect to compete in the U.S. market now," Kennedy said, "their only recourse is to open plants here that contribute to employment of Americans as Volkswagen has done in Pennsylvania. Kawasaki is now building motorcycles in Nebraska and Honda plans to open a similar plant in Ohio. Datsun, Toyota and Honda are all planning American automobile assembly plants."

Meanwhile, American manufacturers are enjoying relative stability in selling their products abroad, because the dollar is still relatively cheap.

U.S. gas apparently oil import substitute

TULSA, Oklahoma, Jan. 14 (AP) — U.S. natural gas is in a position to replace imported oil for some industrial fuel users in the near future, depending on how new federal regulations are implemented, a petroleum industry publication reports.

The domestic natural gas industry is anxious to see how the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will open the gates between the intrastate and interstate markets under the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA) of 1978, the "Oil and Gas Journal" reported in its Jan. 15 issue.

"If the gates are opened only part way, the U.S. could miss a chance to replace imported oil with gas backed up on the intrastate market," the Tulsa-based publication reported.

At stake is an intrastate gas surplus estimated by the Department of Energy of 700 billion cubic feet to one trillion cubic feet of Natural gas a year.

Industry fuel users during the past three years have switched to fuel oil because gas curtailments have so often interrupted their supplies. But petroleum industry officials say recent oil price hikes and the current intrastate gas surplus make this winter a prime time to re-connect industrial fuel users to gas lines.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate General of Investigations	Repairs to investigation's building in Jeddah, Kilo 3 illumination of some localities with suspension lamps	3	100	Jan. 21
* Municipality of Jeddah				
* Ministry of Health	X-ray films and allied requirements for 79/80	489	100	Jan. 31
* " " "	Dentist's equipment for 79/80	490	150	Feb. 3
* " " "	Medical equipment for 79/80	491	200	Feb. 4
* Governorate of Riyadh	Building of additional floor to Al-Hukm Palace with prefab materials	xx	3000	Jan. 20

PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT
DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 16.2.1399/14.1.1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	ASIA SAMHI	GULF	STEEL GENERAL	8.1.1979
2	MARO	ORRI	GENERAL/STEEL	8.1.1979
3	MARIA ZAKELINAS	KANOO	GENERAL	14.1.1979
4	EVER MORE CLEAR	KANOO	GENERAL	13.1.1979
5	HOEGH ELAN	SOEASIA	GENERAL	13.1.1979
6	SITHONIA	AET	TIMBER GENERAL	9.1.1979
7	N.J. PATERAS	KANOO	GENERAL	12.1.1979
8	FAIR LOAD	AET	RICE/HEAVY LIFT	13.1.1979
9	ANTHANASSIOS	GOSABI	MACHINERY	13.1.1979
10	PACIFIC PRIDE	GOSABI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
11	WORLD CREST	ALIREZA	C. CEMENT	14.1.1979
12	(J.B.)		BULK CEMENT	3/1.1979
13	KAYO GROSSO	UEP	SUGAR IN BAGS	7.1.1979

S C P

Vessels Working at Anchorage

Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	PRIMAVERA	S.M.C.	BULK CEMENT	8.1.1979

Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
2	FAIR LOAD	A.E.T.	MACHINERY	13.1.1979
3	HOEGH ELAN	KANOO	GENERAL	13.1.1979
4	EVER MORE CLEAR	KANOO	GENERAL	13.1.1979
5	ANTHANASSIOS	GOSABI	GENERAL	13.1.1979
6	MARIA ZAKELINAS	GOSABI	GENERAL	14.1.1979
7	MERZARIO ARABIA	A.E.T.	RO-RO	13.1.1979

Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
3	DINARA	CLONE	GENERAL	13.1.1979
4	ABUL WAFA	ROEASIA	GENERAL	13.1.1979
5	ROCKHAM 10N	HARBER	GENERAL	13.1.1979
6	STAR	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13.1.1979
7	ZUIJIN	REZAYAT	GENERAL	13.1.1979
8	SEA LAND PIONEER	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13.1.1979
9	SILVER ZEPHYR	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13.1.1979
10	WAKANAMI MARU	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13.1.1979
11	AL ODALLAH	KANOO	GENERAL	13.1.1979

Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
4	Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 33,721			

Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
5	Waiting Time: NIL			

Note: Importers Having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Sunday	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.35	3.35
Pound Sterling	6.61	6.73	6.71
Deutsche Mark	1.79 (100)	180.75	180.50
Swiss F	1.97 (100)	202.00	199.50
French F	0.78 (100)	79.25	79.00
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.10	4.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.50	110.50
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00	86.15
Egyptian Pound	—	4.55	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.24	12.22
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.40
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	86.25	86.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	86.25	86.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.62	8.62
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	9.50	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	74.00	73.90
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	78.75	88.25
South Yemeni Dinar	—	36.50	41.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	—	34.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	23.500	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	2.760	—
Gold kg	—	—	—
10 Tola bar	—	—	—
Silver kg bar	—	—	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.68	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.79	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.33	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.65	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	0.39	—	—

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St. Jeddah.

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London Money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

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SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF
14 TH JANUARY 1979

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING	BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	EAGLE GLORY	ALSAADA	BAGGED RICE	8.1.1979
4	—	BARGES EX	KANOO	RICE FLOUR	5.1.1979
5	—	ATLANTIC FOREST	—	—	—
6	—	TUCURINCA	MESA	BANANAS	12.1.1979
7	—	HELLENIC HERO	ALPHA	GEN. TIMBER	12.1.1979
8	—	SINGERS TRADER	ALWANI	GEN. TIMBER CEMENT	12.1.1979
9	—	ZINNIA	ALSAADA	BAGGED CEMENT	30.12.1978
10	—	IBN HAYYAN	KANOO	CONTR. GEN. STEEL	11.1.1979
11	—	HANS KRUEGER	ALIREZA	TIMBER CEMENT	13.1.1979
12	—	—	—	PLYWOOD	—
13	—	MARE TRANQUILLO	BARKOM	BAGGED CEMENT	5.1.1979
14	—	STRATHKIRN	KANOO	CONTAINERS	13.1.1979
15	—	IONIAN CARRIER	RILACO	BULK CEMENT	5.1.1979
16	—	OCEAN FREEZER	O.C.E.	CHICKEN VEGETABLE	5.1.1979
17	—	BLI II	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	12.1.1979
18	—	CAR BREEZE	KANDARA	TIMBER	12.1.1979
19	—	FILIPINAS SAUDI	S.A.M.A.	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	—
20	—	TELAMON	KANOO	LOADING EMPTY	13.1.1979
21	—	FORT NELSON	REZAYAT	CONT. HOUSING UNITS	12.1.1979
22	—	GRIGO ROUSSA	ALPHA	CONTAINERS GENERAL	14.1.1979
23	—	ARISTIDES	OCEAN TRD.	GENERAL H. LIFTS	11.1.1979
24	—	FU CHIAO	O.C.E.	FRUITS	11.1.1979
25	—	RO RO	—	—	—
26	—	FARHA	H.S.S.C.	RO RO	13.1.1979

2-Recent Arrivals

Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	HOEGH TARGET	A.E.T.	VEHICLES	13.1.1979
2	HANS KRUEGER	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13.1.1979
3	NEDLOYD	ALATAS	CONTAINERS	13.1.1979
4	STEINER	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	13.1.1979
5	SKULPTOR	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	13.1.1979
6	KONENOV	S.N.I.	GENERAL	13.1.1979
7	FLAVIA	ALPHA	GENERAL	13.1.1979
8	GRIGO ROUSSA	O.C.E.	REEFER	13.1.1979
9	NISSOS SAMOS	O.C.E.	REEFER	13.1.1979
10	FARHA	H.S.S.C.	RO RO	13.1.1979
11	TELAMON	KANOO	LOADING EMY CONTRS	13.1.1979

3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	PORT NEW	A.E.T.	REEFER, MACHINERY	14.1.1979
2	PLYMOUTH	—	—	—
3	RIO DE JANEIRO	ALPHA	BAGGED SUGAR	14.1.1979
4	KELKHEM	ALSAABA	GEN CONTRS MODULES	14.1.1979
5	MAYAN ISLAND	ALATAS	BAGGED DURRA	14.1.1979
6	VILLE DE BORDEAUX	—	—	—
7	NEDLOYD	ALATAS	CONTAINERS	14.1.1979
8	ROTTERDAM	—	—	—
9	GOLDEN MIRANDA	A.E.T.	VEHICLES	14.1.1979
10	ROBERT-LEE	A.E.T.	LASH BARGES	14.1.1979
11	ROLON ORT	SCSA	RO RO	14.1.1979
12	SEASPEED	PAYEZ	RO RO	14.1.1979
13	AMERICA	—	—	—
14	ROLON SUK	SCSA	RO RO	14.1.1979
15	ALPHA EXPRESS	AL GOSABI	CONTAINERS MAFIS	14.1.1979
16	HELENA HUSMANN	RED SEA	RO RO	14.1.1979
17	MERZARIO	A.E.T.	RO RO	14.1.1979
18	AUSONIA	—	—	—
19	AETOS	M.T.A.	CONTAINERS MAFIS	14.1.1979
20	FOSS EMS	—	TRAILERS	14.1.1979
21	NORBRÖTT	PAYEZ	RO RO	14.1.1979
22	—	ALIREZA	VEHICLES	14.1.1979

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 76703

5-WAITING TIME: NIL

Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

arab news

International Finance
International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

**INDUSTRIAL
GASES PRODUCTION
CAN MAKING
SHIPBUILDING
HONDA PRODUCTS
YANMAR PRODUCTS**

ABDULLAH HASHIM ESTS.

JEDDAH	MECCA	RIYADH	DAMMAM
32065-32411	25603	28032-23592	24720-24730

WORLD STOCK MARKETS سورصات العالم

LONDON		NEW YORK	
January 12		January 12	
Range		Range	
USA	1.9965-1.9915	STG CON	29.37-29.99
France	6.875-6.875	CAN	84.50-84.52
Germany	3.345-3.345	FIN	4.270-4.300
Holland	3.995-4.000	DFL	2.810-2.810
Sweden	3.345-3.345	DMK	1.800-1.830
W. Germany	3.995-4.000	YEN	1.600-1.600
Switzerland	3.345-3.345	US\$ SCH	1.600-1.600
Denmark	10.700-10.700	DKR	1.600-1.600
Australia	2.80-2.80	US\$	1.600-1.600
Spain	1.60-1.60	US\$	1.600-1.600
Japan	393.55-394.01	US\$	1.600-1.600
N.Y. DOLLAR CROSS RATES		LONDON GOLD	
January 11		January 12	
Gold	299.00	3.00 p.m. bid	
Silver	1.0325	Yesterday's bid	
Sterling	1.6000	221.20	
Pound	1.6000	221.20	
Dollar	1.6000	221.20	
Euro	1.6000	221.20	
Yen	1.6000	221.20	
Mark	1.6000	221.20	
Franc	1.6000	221.20	
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B.C.
SMALL SOCIETY
BLONDIE
BEETLE BAILEY
HAGAR
WIZARD

THIS YEAR I RESOLVE, NOT TO BE AN OLD "STICK IN THE MUD"

© 1978 Scripps, Inc. 1-1

WHAT KIND OF YEAR DID I HAVE?

1-3

LET'S JUST SAY, IT DIDN'T SPOIL ME -

1-3

WE'LL SPLIT THIS LUNCH CHECK RIGHT DOWN THE MIDDLE

THREE DOLLARS FOR ME AND FOUR FOR YOU

WHY DO I PAY THE EXTRA DOLLAR?

THAT'S FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF DINING WITH ME

1-5

DEAR, I'M GOING TO...

OH, NO, YOU'RE NOT!!

BUT I JUST WANTED TO GO TO...

WELL, YOU'RE NOT!!

GOLLY, ALL I WANTED TO DO WAS GO TO BED

1-5

AND SO, IN CONCLUSION...

1-5

I FEEL I CAN SAY THIS WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION...

1-5

YOU FORGOT, MISERABLE WRETCH, HOW TO STAND IT IN THERE DAY AFTER DAY?

NOW THAT YOU MENTION IT, THE KING WAS RIGHT

RIGHT ABOUT WHAT?

HANGING WAS TOO GOOD FOR ME

1-5

Dennis the Menace

"IT GETS DISCOURAGING BEIN' A COWBOY WHEN YA DON'T HAVE NO HORSES AN' NO COWS."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Pinnacle
6 Actor Summerville
10 Fry
11 Corrida
12 Infamous
13 John, in Meekins
14 Electrical unit
15 Sloane or Ched
17 Wealth
18 Scouter
19 Cuddles
20 Indian
21 "each life..."
22 Narrow inlet
24 Prepare chess
25 Business deal
26 Cheer
28 An Arab land
30 Wooden core
31 Rabbit's mate
32 More terms
33 Musical event
41 With: Ger.
42 Or dog
43 Wright's "Sun"
44 Unites customer
46 Bring joy to

DOWN
1 Father: Fr.
2 Pina sight
3 Down
4 Achse
5 "Little" girl
6 Jewish feast
7 "Key" Oscar
8 Winner
9 Cooking directive
10 Rodgers & Hart song
11 Increased
12 Card game
13 Works of a surrealist
14 Work on day
15 Posing need
16 Tropical bird
17 Stable dweller
18 Human being
19 Show results
20 Related
21 Internationally
22 Misbehavior
23 Big game
24 Enroll
25 Batho
26 Nucleus
27 Playing marble

Yesterday's Answer
18 Work on day
19 Posing need
20 Tropical bird
21 Stable dweller
22 Human being
23 Show results
24 Related
25 Internationally
26 Misbehavior
27 Big game
28 Enroll
29 Batho
30 Nucleus
31 Playing marble

Believe It or Not!

FLASHLIGHT
PATENTED BY AMERSON AND MRS. BUCHER OF ILLINOIS, IS WIRED TO A GLOVE AND PERMITS ILLUMINATION OF CLOSE WORK WITH BOTH HANDS FREE TO DO IT

MARLON BRANDO
TAKING A SCREEN TEST AT 20th CENTURY FOX IN 1946, SHOWED HIS CONTEMPT OF AUDITIONS BY PLAYING WITH A YO-YO

THE BIGGEST PIPE IN THE WORLD
A SMOKING PIPE IN THE TOBACCO MUSEUM IN BRUNNEN, GERMANY IS 12 FT. LONG, WEIGHS 386 LBS. AND IS SMOKABLE WHEN FILLED WITH 465 PACKETS OF TOBACCO
Submitted by Nino La Bella, Vienna, Austria

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

Sherlock Holmes
West dealer. Both sides vulnerable.
NORTH
AK6
7633
QAJ1054
3
WEST
Q1082
AK5
K9873
4
EAST
J973
J1098
Q6
Q52
SOUTH
54
Q4
2
AKJ109876
The bidding:
West North East South
10 Pass 10 4
Pass 5
Opening lead - king of hearts.
"Your recent behavior is quite astonishing, Holmes. As one who specializes profoundly in deduction, you should feel ashamed."
"Watson, my dear fellow, what on earth are you talking about?"
"Your bridge - it's alarmingly unscientific. Consider that five club hand last night where West led the K-A and another heart, which you ruffed. All you had to do was play trumps, but instead you fiddled around with diamonds and spades."
"It was all quite necessary," replied Holmes calmly. "In order to play my trumps properly, I had to count out the other suits. Of course, I already knew how the spades were distributed..."
"Spades! But Holmes, the opponents had bid diamonds and hearts, not spades."
"Come now, Watson, surely you remember the case of the dog who failed to bark. Spades were never mentioned, so they had to be divided 4-4. While East had to have four hearts for his bid, the diamond distribution was uncertain. In order to learn whether West had four or five of them, I led a diamond to the ace, ruffed a diamond, and ruffed another diamond. When East showed out, I knew he had started with two diamonds, four spades, four hearts and hence three clubs."
"That haven't you forgotten that West was the opening bidder?" protested Watson.
"His singleton club could have been the queen."
"I think not. East was likely to have 6 points for his heart response. If they included specifically the Q-J of spades, West had opened with 12 points including a singleton queen, and that would have been abnormal. Indeed, so when I led a spade to the ace and took the club finesse, it was almost sure to succeed - and very scientific."

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

MONDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mosca	5:42	7:07	12:37	3:44	6:02	7:32
Medina	5:51	7:12	12:38	3:41	5:58	7:28
Nejd	5:15	6:41	12:05	3:08	5:25	6:55

DHAHRAN TV

5:30	Children's Show	Birdman: Revolt of the Robots
5:58 <td>Adv. of Superman</td> <td>Through the Time Barrier</td>	Adv. of Superman	Through the Time Barrier
6:23 <td>It's a Small World</td> <td>Aloha Island</td>	It's a Small World	Aloha Island
6:49 <td>Soldier & Me</td> <td>No Escape</td>	Soldier & Me	No Escape
7:20 <td>Smoking Spot</td> <td>The Restaurant</td>	Smoking Spot	The Restaurant
7:21 <td>NFL Football</td> <td>New England vs. Dallas</td>	NFL Football	New England vs. Dallas

WEATHER

Cloud will cover the southwestern and western parts of the Kingdom bringing rain and thunderstorms. Winds will be southerly in most areas, gaining in velocity especially in the Western Province and parts of the central, raising dust. In the meantime, temperatures will keep rising gradually.

Sea conditions in territorial water will be moderate to choppy in the Red Sea and calm to moderate in the Gulf. Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mosca	30	22	Taif	24	10
Jeddah	31	21	Taif	22	08
Riyadh	20	07	Taif	19	00
Dhahran	24	09	Bisha	22	05
Medina	27	11	Yanbu	29	19
Hail	-	-2	Abha	18	06

SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
1:00 Opening	10:00 Opening
1:01 The Holy Quran	10:01 The Holy Quran
1:02 Gems of Guidance	10:05 Message to the Faithful
1:03 A Daily Chronicle	10:10 Light Music
1:04 Historical Notes	10:15 NEWS
1:05 Of the Record	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
1:06 Your Choice	10:30 Music Worldwide
1:07 On Islam	11:00 Champions of Solidarity
1:08 Islam the Divine Truth	11:10 Press Review
1:09 Music	11:15 The Sixties
1:10 NEWS	11:45 The World of Ummat
1:11 Press Review	12:00 Islamic Contributions
1:12 Music	12:15 The Songwriters
1:13 My Music	12:45 A. Rendezvous with Dreams
1:14 Close Down	12:59 Close Down

VOA

F.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	8:30 VOA Magazine
8:05 Reports: Actualities	8:35 America; Science; Cultural; Letter.
8:10 Opinion; Analysis	11:00 Special English; News
8:30 Dateline	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
8:35 News Summary	11:55 VOA WORLD REPORT
8:40 Special English: News; Feature; The Making of a Nation	12:00 News... newsmakers' voices... correspondence reports... inside comments... news analysis.
8:45 News Summary	
8:50 Music USA: (Standard)	
10:00 News Roundup	
10:05 Reports; Actualities	
10:10 Opinion; Analysis	

BBC

Morning Transmission	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours.
8.00 World News	5.15 Report on Religion
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours	6.00 Radio Newswest
8.15 News Summary	6.15 Outlook
8.30 Sarah Ward	7.00 World News
8.45 World Today	7.09 Commentary
9.00 Newsweek	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
9.30 Opera Star	7.45 World Today
10.00 World News	8.00 World News
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours	8.09 Books and Writing
10.15 News Summary	8.30 Take One
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.45 Sports Round-up
10.45 "Something to Show You"	9.00 World News
11.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
11.09 Reflections	9.15 Radio Newswest
11.15 Piano Style	9.30 Farming World
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.00 World News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.09 British Press Review	10.43 Look Ahead
12.15 World Today	10.45 Ulster in Focus
12.30 Financial News	11.00 World News
12.40 Look Ahead	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
12.45 The Tony Myatt Request Show	11.30 The Pleasure's Yours
Evening Transmission	11.35 Talkabout
1.15 Ulster in Focus	12.15 Nature
1.30 Discovery	1.00 World News
2.00 World News	1.09 World Today
2.09 News about Britain	1.25 Financial News
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.35 Book Choice
2.30 Sports International	1.40 Reflections
2.40 Radio Newswest	1.45 Sports Round-up
2.45 Promenade Concert	2.00 World News
3.45 Sports Round-up	2.09 Commentary
4.00 World News	2.15 The Face of England
4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
Not the time for entertaining higher-ups with the expectation of furthering your interests. Dating plans may be subject to change.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20)
The problems of loved ones are likely to interfere with your plans for today. Unexpected guests may add to the confusion.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)
What seems like a simple idea to you is hard to get across to others. Avoid a confrontation at work and protect nerves and health.

CANCER (June 22 to July 22)
Financial gain is indicated, but there may be differences with others on how much to spend and on what to buy. Watch foolish expenditure.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)
Try not to overtake yourself today. Problems at work can sap both energy and spirit. Don't let petty irritations get the best of you.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
Something you say in a moment's pique could be held against you later. A work assignment may not be to your liking.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
There is much social activity now, but mix-ups are possible with some friends. A planned get-together may have to be canceled.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
Neither your ideas nor your personality make the desired effect on this day when superiors need to be handled with care and tact.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
Don't overlook practical considerations which are staring you in the face. A financial opportunity may involve an unnecessary risk.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
An unexpected turn of events in business may interfere with planned activities. Responsibilities in connection with others may not be your cup of tea now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
A close one may not want to join you on a shopping expedition, yet you may not wish to go by yourself. Don't bicker.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
If you're not feeling up to par, have the courage to say no to an invitation. Irritations at work could spoil your party mood.

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Late News

الثنين ١٧ صفر ١٣٩٩ هـ

But resistance reported

Hanoi's tanks press to Thai border

BANGKOK, Jan. 14 (AP) — Vietnamese tanks and infantry were reported within 20 kilometers of the Thai border late Sunday, having seized all major urban centers and nearly completed a 500-kilometer blitz through Cambodia in three weeks.

But Thai and Western sources said there were increasing signs of stiff counter-attacks in certain areas, some of which were rushed through or bypassed by tanks or mechanized infantry.

Reliable Western reports said

elements of the defeated Phnom Penh regime were also retreating to the mountains of the southwest and may have crossed offshore islands in the region to set up resupply or command bases.

"In many areas right now, the Vietnamese only control the space that a tank comes through," one analyst said.

That intelligence sources, now closely monitoring the fighting as it approaches their borders, said Battambang, the country's second largest city, has fallen to the Vietnamese

but that some of the defenders had "melted away" and were striking back at the victors.

The Thai sources said the Vietnamese troops were on the direct approaches to the Cambodian-Thai border town of Poipet, still in the hands of the former regime and a point of contact between Thailand and the Cambodian. But they and Western analysts noted the Vietnamese may hold back attacking Poipet until Cambodia forces of the new government are brought up to make the assault.

Vietnam has denied its troops took part in the fight against the repressive regime of Premier Pol Pot and these forces presumably would be reluctant to stray within binocular distance of the Thai border.

The Western sources said 10 battalions of long term residents of southern Vietnam—the Khmer Krom—had recently been moved into Cambodia and might serve as occupation troops or to prove the war was strictly a Cambodian affair.

A Thai analyst said there had been a great deal of movement, difficult to follow, in the border area of northwestern Cambodia—the site of the last major stand of Pol Pot's army which once numbered about 80,000 to 100,000 men. Its present effective strength is not known.

Thailand Sunday agreed to take in 400 wounded soldiers of the Pol Pot army on "humanitarian grounds" but a transfer was not immediately made and some snags in cross-border negotiations appeared to have been encountered. Newsmen kept a night watch at the border bridge between Poipet and the Thai sister town of Aranyaprathet.

The highest-ranking refugee has been Deputy Premier Ieng Sary, whom the Thais flew out by helicopter and then by commercial flight to Hong Kong and China, none of the other leaders have apparently emerged and Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan Sunday denied some foreign news reports that ex-President Khieu Samphan had secretly been allowed to pass through Thailand to China.

Chinese advisers who served with the toppled regime may still be trapped inside Cambodia, and one refugee soldier Sunday told Thai interrogators at the border that he had seen "white foreigners" driving Vietnamese tanks during fighting in the northwest.



MIAMI BEACH: South African heavyweight Kalle Knoetze looks down on Bill Sharkey after he had knocked him out in the fourth round of their bout Saturday night.

Rights groups protest

Knoetze stops Sharkey in fourth

MIAMI BEACH, FLA. Jan. 14 (R) — South African heavyweight Kalle Knoetze stopped American Bill Sharkey in the fourth round here Saturday night in a fight that went ahead despite the efforts of black civil rights groups to halt the match.

Sharkey was knocked down twice by a heavy barrage of punches and referee Jay Edson stopped the scheduled, 10-round bout at two minutes and 55 seconds into the fourth round.

The controversial fight got the go-ahead earlier Saturday when the Miami Beach Boxing Commission rejected an appeal to prevent Knoetze from getting in the ring.

The protesting civil rights groups charged that Knoetze was a symbol of South African apartheid. They also said he was an unfit person to be admitted to the United States because of his record outside boxing.

Knoetze, while serving as a policeman, shot a 15-year-old black boy in the legs during a racial disturbance in Soweto, a black township near Johannesburg, in 1976.

The boy had one leg amputated. He later was cleared of all charges in court.

Knoetze was exonerated in that case, but later he was convicted of trying to coerce two witnesses not to testify against a fellow policeman.

Because that charge, obstructing justice, is a felony in the United States, the State Department revoked Knoetze's visitor's visa Tuesday.

But Thursday Knoetze's

lawyer went into U.S. District Court in Orlando, Florida, and obtained a restraining order preventing the State Department from carrying out its order.

About 120 demonstrators marched outside the Miami Beach Convention Center for several hours before the fight and shortly before the match began, a group of some 20 white, counter-demonstrators arrived outside the building.

The pro-Knoetze group was

kept separated from the talks by 12 policemen.

In the fight itself, Knoetze, weighing 217 pounds to Sharkey's 198 pounds, used this advantage and his longer reach against the 29-year-old American.

Sharkey won the first round by staying away from Knoetze, 26, but from then on the South African took control.

Knoetze's punishing punches, especially uppercuts, took their toll on the American. He gradually weakened and he was unable to avoid Knoetze's blows.

A slight cut opened along the outer edge of Sharkey's right eye early in the second round and the wound bled intermittently thereafter.

In the fourth round, Knoetze landed a straight right to the jaw which dropped Sharkey for a count of eight. Two left hooks and a right to the head put him down again.

He got up, but Edson motioned that he was stopping the fight.

Title ruling deals blow to segregation in sport

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14 (AP) — The National Boxing Board of Control has abolished separate titles for blacks and whites in local boxing, creating another crack in the apartheid practiced in South African sports.

The announcement came as South Africa's supreme boxer, Kalle Knoetze, the number two-ranked World Boxing Association heavyweight, prepared for his first bout and first victory in the United States.

At the annual Boxer of the Year banquet here Saturday night, Justice H.W.O. Klopper, chairman of the National Boxing Board, said South Africa will in the future have only one professional and provincial boxing champion in each division.

In the past, South Africa crowned three champions in each weight—a black, a white and an overall supreme champion like Knoetze in the heavyweight division.

Faces Ashe in tennis finals

McEnroe reaches for glittering prize

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP) — Nineteen-year-old John McEnroe was due to meet veteran Arthur Ashe Sunday in the final of the world's richest tennis tournament, the \$400,000 Grand Prix Masters.

They played for the first time ever in the opening round of this eight-man, round-robin.

McEnroe easily defeated Ashe 6-3, 6-1.

"He didn't exactly start the tournament very well," McEnroe said of Ashe. "But he's obviously playing better now... He's told me the way he plays one day can be totally different from the way he plays the next."

McEnroe breezed by Eddie Dibbs 6-1, 6-4 in Saturday's semifinals, while Ashe beat Brian Gottfried 7-5, 3-6, 6-3 before a Madison Square Garden crowd of 12,200. McEnroe goes into the final with a perfect record for the tournament after victories over Ashe, Harold Solomon and Dibbs, and a defeat by defending champion Jimmy Connors. Ashe, after his first-round loss, beat Solomon and Gottfried.

It will be the biggest payday ever, win or lose, for either player. The first prize is \$100,000 and the runner-up gets \$64,000. Dibbs and Gottfried

will play for the \$40,000 third prize. The loser gets \$32,000.

But McEnroe was unenthused about any long-range implications of the match.

"If he wins the Masters, it's not going to make or break his career," the blase teen-ager said of Ashe. "It's not going to make or break mine either... I try to go into every match with confidence. But you have to respect the other player. He's won Wimbledon and all that other stuff."

This Masters will not go down as one of the great tennis events of all time. It was in trouble to begin with, when Bjorn Borg of Sweden and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina refused to play. It suffered another blow in the second round when Connors, suffering from a blistered foot, defaulted to McEnroe who was leading 7-5, 3-0.

Ever wins

OAKLAND, Cal. Jan. 14 (AP) — Chris Evert won four straight points to avoid defeat in the first set, defeated Dianne Fromholtz 7-6, 6-0 Saturday night and advanced to a final-round meeting with Martina Navratilova in the \$125,000 women's tennis tournament at the Oakland Coliseum Arena.

Navratilova, top-seeded in the tournament and ranked No. 1 among the world's women players, won her semifinal match 6-1, 6-3 over Ann Kiyomura.

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Peking guards push back crowd demanding food, right to work

PEKING, Jan. 14 (R) — Armed guards kept back hundreds of shabbily dressed demonstrators who Sunday tried to march on Peking's Chung-nanhai Compound where China's leaders live, demanding food and the right to work.

The demonstrators were seeking a meeting with Senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, but soldiers of the Peo-

ple's Liberation Army guarding the huge walled compound next to the Forbidden City blocked their way.

About 50 of them were still gathered outside the main entrance to the compound late Sunday night in temperatures well below freezing.

During the march from Tien An Men Square, they had carried banners reading: "We Want More Democracy and

Human Rights," "We Want to Present our Grievances to Teng the Incorruptible" and "Strike Down the Backstage Supporters of the Gang of Four who are Still in Existence."

One said 20,000 people had come to Peking from all over China to present their complaints but had nowhere to go to sleep. They were living rough and complained of being beaten by police.

Police, Basque protesters battle over nuclear plant

MADRID, Jan. 14 (R) — Spanish police and demonstrators fought for more than one hour in the northern Basque city of San Sebastian Sunday as hundreds of police reinforcements moved into the region after Saturday's terrorist attacks.

Two para-military Civil Guards were killed in a bomb blast Saturday, bringing to 10 the number of people who have died in political violence this year.

Two thousand extra police were ordered to help patrol the cities and towns of the Basque country after the killings, believed by police sources to be the work of the Basque separatist group, ETA.

In San Sebastian, an estimated 1,000 anti-nuclear protesters set up barricades with cars and building material to stop police who tried to disperse them by opening fire with rubber bullets and attacking with batons. One youth was injured.

The demonstration was against building nuclear power plants in the Basque country.

Two right wing organizations Sunday claimed responsibility for the sniping Saturday of an alleged ETA leader, seriously wounded in the French Basque town of St. Jean de Luz.

But wicket favors bowlers

India needs 125 for first Test victory

MADRAS, Jan. 14 (R) — Fifteen wickets fell in a dramatic third day's play in the fourth Test between India and the West Indies Sunday and the result still hangs finely in the balance.

The West Indies were all out in their second innings for 151, leaving India to score 125 for victory.

But Caribbean pacemen Sylvester Clarke and Norbert Phillip put their hearts into a fiery opening spell and sent India reeling to 31 for three.

Clarke was virtually unplayable in his first four overs, taking the prize wickets of Sunil Gavaskar and Dilip Veng-

Commando fires Israeli office

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (R) — A Palestinian commando Saturday night hurled an incendiary bomb at the headquarters of the Israeli military governor in Nabulus, on the occupied West Bank, the Palestine news agency Wafa said Sunday, adding that a large part of the building was gutted.

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